The Hebrew.

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The Hebrew

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A TOUCH OF THE GOUT.

When Sydenham, our father of medicine, discoursed of gout, and felt it in his own toe as he wrote, he found one poor comfort in the fact "that gout, unlike any other disease, kills more rich men than poor, more wise than simple. Great kings, emperors, generals, admirals, and philosophers, have all died of gout. Hereby Nature shows her impartiality, since those whom she favors in one way she afflicts in another." It is always the rich uncle or father in the farce, or the king in the burlesque, or the leading statesment in parliament, who limps with a gouty leg; and, until of late years when gout, has become rather common among the poor, there has been a sense that gout was, at any rate, a respectable disease to have. Savages never have it. There can be no doubt that it is one of the fruits of civilization, and a very early fruit. Gout troubled the old gentlemen who sat in the Areopagus, and they had it in all forms. Their physicians called it a foot seizure (podagra) when it seized the foot, a hand seizure (chiragra) when it took its victim by the hand, or gonagra if it pinched the knee, or arthritis if it inflamed several joints. It was first called gout at the end of the thirteenth century, from the Latin for a drop, because it was supposed to be caused by a humor distilled drop by drop into the joints. Seneca counted it among the signs of Roman degeneration in luxury that even the women got their equal share of gout; gout being a disease rare in women, and, when it does occur, occurring in them usually when they are advanced in life. The disease, said a doctor of Galen's time, is one that "none but the gods can truly understand" its coming and going; and that doctor told the case of a gouty man, who, in an interval of his disorder, won a foot-race at the Olympic games. In much later time the appearance of the chalk-stones formed in gouty joints, combined with knowledge of one cause of gout, to suggest the theory that they were deposits of the tartar of wine. It was crusty port venting its crustiness upon its friends.

Suppose that a man who considers himself quite healthy is to have his first attack of gout. He goes to bed happy, and is awakened after a few hours' sleep, usually between one and four in the morning, with pain in the ball of one great toe, which increases with a sense of burning and throbbing, and he finds next morning that his toe is swollen with a deep red shining skin. Moreover, it is so exquisitely tender, that during the height of the attack he cannot bear the weight of the bedclothes or the shaking of the bed by footsteps in the room. There are a series of such attacks. Then the swelling abates. In a few days the skin itches and peels off, and there is in the joint only some little remaining tenderness. That is the form of a brisk first attack in a man otherwise healthy. Gout has a partiality for gnawing at a man's great toe. Of five hundred and sixteen cases of gout observed by Sir C. Scudamore, three hundred and fourteen seized on the great toe of one foot only, twenty seven fastened upon both the great toes, but only two fastened upon the thumb, only fifteen touched in any way the hand or wrist. In not more than five cases in a hundred, in fact, is any joint affected with true gout where the great toe has not been, or is not, also a sufferer, and in those cases there has usually been some local injury to cause the gout to appear first in some other than its natural place. As for the pain, "Screw your joint," said a Frenchman, "in a vice till you can no longer bear the pressure, that is rheumatism; then give the vice another twist, that's gout." Gout having once seized on its chosen out work, has a tendency to fight its way upward, first storming the ankles, then making an ugly rush upon the knee, then taking possession of the hands and elbows. There used to be a superstition that gout lengthens life, and Cullen endorsed the maxim that the only remedy for it was "patience and flannel." But he would not now be considered a wise man who should resign himself thus to the mercy of an enemy that can deal fatal blows, though it does usually kill when it has made death welcome by depriving life of all its pleasure. A man otherwise healthy who is careful of diet, may, indeed, live beyond his eightieth year after suffering from gout for more than half a century; he may remain free from chalkstones, stiffness, and deformity, and suffer only few and slight attacks in his old age. But with many, the gout remains long enough in a joint to destroy its flexibility, or to deposit chalkstones, which were so called when people supposed them so to be. They are not chalk, and they may contain no particle of lime, but they contain a large proportion of a salt—urate—of soda. Chalkstones are much more commonly absent than present; or they are not very often present as visible disfigurements. In a slight degree they are often found, and if they occur anywhere in any degree, they are found usually on the ear, commonly near the thin upper edge, as little pearly spots, or a single spot that may be smaller than a pin's head; they give out, when pricked, a milky fluid; or such a spot may be as large as a split pea, and, when hard, is firmly fastened to the gristle of the ear. These testify to the altered condition of the blood, the difference being that while it may retain all other natural constitutents in just proportion, it has two constituents, always there but properly only in small proportion, combined as urate of soda, and existing in unnatural excess. It is the business of the kidneys to remove all but a very little of the urate of soda formed within the body. When they fail to do that, and it accumulates, its irritation causes gout. Dr. Garrod, whose book on the subject, representing the researches of seventeen years, is the standard professional authority, has contrived an ingenious way of discovering whether a man has gouty blood. He puts into a flat glass dish, about a teaspoonful of the serum of fluid part of the blood to be tested, adds a few drops of acetic acid, and then puts into the mixture one or two fine but rough ultimate fibres from a piece of unwashed huckaback or other linen. After standing undisturbed two or three days—the time varying with the state of the atmosphere—if there be too much uric acid in the blood, it will have crystallised like sugar-candy round the linen fibre, and its crystals will easily be recognized under the microscope. These facts, apparently so simple, represent a marked recent advance in medical knowledge. Apart from the different course of symptoms, the presence of an excess of this acid in the blood, as shown by the thread test, emphatically prevents all possible confusion between gout and rheumatism. Where the serum of freshly-drawn blood will show it, it will be shown also by the fluid that a blister draws, if it be not a blister placed over an inflamed surface.

But if urate of soda in the blood give men the gout, what gives them the urate of soda? Is it all the doing of old crusty port? Certainly not. In the first place, there is a hereditary tendency so strong that Dr. Cullen even thought all gout hereditary. In three cases out of five, or at any rate in more than half the cases, gout may be traced back to parents or grandparents. It is part of many a man's rich inheritance. "A few years since," says Dr. Garrod, "I was consulted by a gentleman laboring under a severe form of gout, with chalkstone, and, although not more than fifty years old, he had suffered from the disease for a long period. On inquiry, I ascertained that for upwards of four centuries the eldest son of the family had invariably been afflicted with gout when he came into possession of the family estate."

And so when a man sets up for himself a gout that he has not inherited, he has something at any rate which he will probably leave to his children. A first attack of gout is seldom seen in a patient younger than twenty or older than sixty-six, the greater number of such attacks occur between the thirtieth and fortieth year; but inherited gout sometimes appears very early. When a man sets up gout for himself, he gets it by use of fermented drinks. Had there been no fermented drinks, gout probably would never had existed. But different drinks tend in different degress to produce it, and the latest information on that subject is worth having. It is not the alcohol that does it. Brandy or gin or whisky—any distilled spirits taken by itself—seems to have no power in producing gout. It comes of drinking wines, strong ales, and porter. It is very rare among the whisky-drinking classes of Scotland and Ireland. Dr. Christison, in thirty years' experience at the Edinburgh Infirmary, met with two cases of gout, and the patients in each case were fat overfed English butlers. Russians, Poles, and Danes, who drink distilled spirits, know hardly anything of gout. The Thames ballast-heavers, of whom each man drinks when at work two or three gallons of porter daily, yield, though a small body of men, many cases of gout to the Seamen's Hospital Ship. As they are most of them Irish, the disease cannot be inherited. The gout is produced by the large doses of porter.

Of fermented drinks, those which are most apt to produce gout are port and sherry, or varieties of other wine. Free use of port or sherry may produce gout in a few years when there is no hereditary tendency. The lighter wines, as claret, hock, moselle, and champagne, may excite an attack in gouty subjects, but when taken in moderation, have little influence in producing gout, and—except the finer and stronger qualities—rank, in this respect, with the weaker kinds of beer.

Of malt liquors, stout and porter tend most to produce gout; next to them, strong ale and even the ordinary bitter beer. Dr. Garrod tells of a patient aged only thirty, who was connected with a pale ale brewery, and had suffered four years from gout, which was becoming chronic. It had been established without any help of his forefathers, by the habit of repeatedly drinking pale ale in small quantities at a time, though the total amount in the day was considerable. It is curious that while strong distilled spirit does not produce gout, fermented drinks are liable to do so in proportion to their strength. Acidity is not the cause, nor sugar, for acid claret is comparatively harmless, while sherry and port, the least acid of wines, are the most powerful for mischief; so, too, liquors the least sweet may be the most baneful. In other respects than as gout producers, the distilled spirits are more mischievous than wines; they bring in their train, their own diseases when used in excess: only gout is not one of them.

Indigestion in certain forms, a rich animal diet, and excess of food, tend to the establishment of gout. Severe sedentary study, or mental anxiety, or any nervous depression injuring the digestion, will tend also in other ways to get the unwelcome urate in the blood. Gout, perhaps because of the difference of diet, is less common in hot than in temperate climates, and its attacks are especially common in the spring and autumn: most common in spring: least common during the hot months of summer.

There is a peculiar tendency to gout in painters, plumbers, and workers in lead.

The predisposition being established, every man finds out what will bring on a fit of his gout most quickly. One cannot take a glass of champagne, another cannot take a glass of port, another cannot take a glass of Madeira, without producing it. A patient subject to gout only in a slight degree, felt pinching pains in the toe immediately after drinking a second glass of port wine. Whenever a few glasses of wine, ale, or porter, tend quickly and invariably to inflame a joint, that inflammation is a touch of gout, and nothing else. Given the tendency, whatever produces indigestion, especially if with acidity, may excite the disease. One man got gout if he drank lemonade, another man was lamed by eating citron. Cold, or a wind checking perspiration, will bring on an attack in some patients; one sufferer always had his gout brought on by the east wind. Then as to the depression of mental labor; there is the case of a scholar who brought on a fit of the gout by solving a hard mathematical problem, and it has been known to follow loss of blood by bleeding at the nose or tooth drawing.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Affairs in Buenos Ayres, according to the papers there, are anything but satisfactory. The city itself is so neglected by the municipality, that diseases, hitherto unknown, are making ravages. The river is so forgotten by the government that the ordinary channels for navigation are becoming impeded by sunken wrecks and moving sand-banks, and the greatest blame is attached to the President for allowing party spirit to set at defiance the authority of the law of the land.

Paysandu, the South American town so recently bombarded, presents a sad appearance. The place was sacked, and dead bodies left to rot and decay in the streets. The statue of Liberty in the public square of Paysandu was pulled down and destroyed, and for days after the square itself was strewn with broken guns, knapsacks, cartridge-boxes, sabres, caps by the hundreds, cannon and rifle balls, bottles and official documents.

On the Emperor Napoleon's forthcoming trip to Algeria, it is said that the little prince will accompany him. One piece of gossip is, that the object of the trip is to introduce the heir apparent to the throne to the Algerian army. The visit will be a state visit, and the imperial progress will be conducted in right imperial style.

A Young Women's Christian Association has been formed in London. Its object is "to place within the reach of industrious and hard-working young women the sources of moral, social, and religious improvement, of which they are too often now deprived."

A number of foundry workmen in Paris have petitioned the Emperor for permission to make gratis a huge bronze eagle to surmount the Arc de l'Etoile. They will make it from patriotic motives.

The Emperor of the French has presented a copy of the first volume of his "History of Julius Cæsar" to the Library of the Gymnasium at Augsburg. The autograph standing on the fly-leaf reveals the fact, it is said, that the Emperor's hand has become so unsteady that the writing is hardly legible.

A collier named Jeavons was committed for trial lately at Cheltenham, England, on the charge of attempting to blow up, by a can of gunpowder, the house of another collier. The affair arose out of a recent strike.

Leverrier, the astronomer, has just received a letter dated Rio de Janiero, January 12, announcing that on the preceding night a magnificent comet was observed there. Its length was between eight and nine degrees, its breadth between forty and fifty minutes. As the sky was somewhat cloudy, a regular observation could not be taken. The inclination of the tail to the horizon was about seventy-five and eighty degrees; it was nearly the same breadth throughout.

The French government has sent M. Edmond Duthoit, a well-known architect, to Asia Minor, to take drawings of the ancient monuments and works of art existing at Assos, on the Bosphorus. This is of great antiquity, having been frequently mentioned by the Athenian historians and orators from Miltiades to Demosthenes. The walls and gates still remaining are at least as ancient as the time of Alexander the Great.

The military establishment of the King of Italy has been officially apprised that their future residence is to be at Florence, where the Court is definitely fixed.

Railroad in Italy is described by a correspondent as rather dangerous. The road from Bologna to Pistoja, for instance, is "in the worst possible condition, with banks delightfully propped up, and bridges that may go down any moment. The engine is conscious of danger, and feels its way in a romantically cautious style, ready to draw back if necessary and not too late. Altogether the journey is as good as a sensation novel in three volumes—nay this trip offers you the prospect of a more startling conclusion."

Meyerbeer's opera, "L'Etoile du Ford," was first produced at Paris on the 16th of February, 1854. Halevy's "La Juive" was first produced on the 23d of February, 1835: Rossini's "Moise" the 26th of February, 1827; Auber's "Gustave" the 27th of February, 1833. In the last three the celebrated Nourrit was the tenor.

St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, was opened for public worship on the 24th of February last, after having been thoroughly renovated at the expense of Mr. Guinness, the ale man.

Chalil Bey, the Turkish ambassador, has presented to the Emperor of Russia, for the Museum of the Ermitage, a magnificent collection of antiquities discovered in excavations in Egypt, and among others fifteen figures in bronze inlaid with gold and silver, a statue of an Osiris in a standing posture, and another in a sitting one; also a cat consecrated to Osiris, and several statuettes of kings, of which three belong to the period of the Ethiopian Pharaohs. There are also some remarkable pieces of the Ptolomean period, and among them a bust of Serapis and the bust of a queen with the attributes of Isis.

Adelina Patti has created an extraordinary sensation in Lille. She gave two performances there—the "Barbiere" and "Lucia"—and each provoked an unheard-of furor. At the latter performance, indeed, nothing would satisfy the audience, after the *diva* of the entertainment had been called forward some dozen times, but to summon Maurice Strakosch, Patti's instructor and brother-in-law, who, after a long delay, was literally dragged on by the manager, and received with deafening acclamations. An immense crowd followed Patti home after the performance, and a serenade on a grand scale was improvised, in which the band of the theatre was joined by the Orpheons.

The duty from tobacco in England last year was $30,000,000.

BERLIN—EXTRAORDINARY VICISSITUDES.

We copy the following from the *Israelit*:—Rarely has a man experienced greater vicissitudes in life than the recently deceased L. J. Levinstein. Having sunk from the greatest affluence to the greatest destitution, he rose again to wealth and consideration, became a favorite of fortune and of some magnates of the land, then fell with his powerful patrons, but was sought once more and exalted by the new dispensers of power. The latter years of his life, however, he spent in quiet but not in indolence. J. L. Levinstein was born at Markisch Friedland, in 1804, and came about thirty years ago to Berlin, where he established a large calico factory, attracting the attention of Minister Massen by his eminent talents. The factory did not succeed; unfavorable combinations compelled him to have recourse to another business; he devoted his leisure hours to the composition of newspaper articles on politico-commercial questions. A pamphlet published by him in 1847, and in which he predicted the outbreak of the March revolution with remarkable precision, indicating the very day and hour, directed to him in 1849 the attention of Herr von Manteufel. Levinstein now went again to Berlin, and rose daily higher in the favor of the Prussian Premier, who listened to his counsel and charged him with divers secret missions. Levinstein's house soon became the gathering place of diplomatists, bankers, newspaper correspondents, and petitioners of all kinds. Charitable, affable, and disinterested, he willingly lent a helping hand to every one who had to make some request in the higher quarters. The peculiar position enjoyed by him led to profitable business. He became the agent of princely personages, for whom he bought large estates, and for the Brothers Rothschild, of whose financial operations he became the medium. With the power of the ministry grew also his authority and wealth. He became proprietor of several houses and purchased several large properties. On the part played by him as political agent nothing definite is known. It is however certain that he was employed in such diplomatic missions in which non-official persons were required. Twice he was received in lengthy audiences by the Emperor of the French, and repeatedly at divers German courts. The baronial dignity offered to him by Austria, he declined, the same as all titles and orders offered to him from various quarters. He deemed it an act of prudence to retain his character of a private individual, and to decline every mark of distinction whereby public attention might have been directed to him. The 'new era' put a stop to his political activity only for a short period, for the Premier Hohenzollern, too, honored him with his confidence, and even in the most recent time he never tired of weaving new political combinations and maintaining his iniercourse with statesmen. Of his writings the greatest sensation was created by a small pamphlet entitled "National Financial Economy and Ministerial Mismanagement," which appeared some four years ago. Levinstein was a strictly orthodox Jew. In private life he was very eccentric, a marvellous mixture of firmness of character and softheartedness, of vehemence and religiousness. But what will lastingly preserve the memory of the man, despite enmity and envy, is his charity which he evinced to the end of his life, and by which he made happy hundreds and hundreds.

THE LATEST SAINT.—At the moment when the Holy See is preparing to canonise a new saint, Pierre d'Arbues, the question as to the merits by which that personage distinguished himself is naturally asked. The *Temps*, on that subject, remarks that an answer may be found in the "History of Ferdinand and Isabella," by Prescott. The journal just named sums up the account in these words:—"The Inquisition had been established in Arragon about the middle of the fifteenth century, but the national liberties forming a counterpoise to that institution there were at first but few victims. In 1484, however, that formidable tribunal was firmly reconstituted for the Arragonese, as it had been previously done for the Castilians. For the diocese of Saragossa two judges were appointed, one a Dominican, and the other a canon; the latter was Petro Arbues de Epila. In spite of the Cortes, Arbues and his colleague entered on their functions; in the months of May and June following they were already celebrating *auto-da-fes* with all the accompanying horrors. Those executions were not only atrocious, but illegal. They had taken place against the will of the country and without respect for the rights of the Cortes. A conspiracy was formed to avenge those cruelties, and Arbues in vain protected himself with a coat of mail, and wore a helmet; he was surprised and killed. Isabella the Catholic and her husband used every effort to find out the murderers; they were all hanged, after their right hands had been cut off, with the exception of the traitor who had betrayed the others, and to whom a promise had been made that his life should be spared. As a favor his hand was not cut off until after he had been hanged. Two hundred individuals, presumed to be accomplices, were burned, and a still larger number died in prison. The nephew of the King was even condemned to perform a public penance. It is that Arbues who is now to be canonised."

A cattle dealer of Prussian Silesia was murdered and robbed some twelve years since, and no traces of the murderer could be found. A year later the murdered man's daughter married a master butcher, with whom she has lived ever since. A few days back, while preparing to remove to another house, the woman found, among her husband's effects, a small purse embroidered with silver, which she herself had made for her father, and which had disappeared after the murder. A horrible suspicion took possession of her mind, and having taxed her husband with the crime, he made a full confession, and has consequently been arrested and committed for trial.

NEW, GOOD AND CHEAP.—E. Goldsmith sells all kinds of ladies' fancy goods at astonishingly low prices. Call at 318 Kearny street, between Pine and Bush, and examine the articles.

RABBI AKIBA.

RABBI AKIBA acquired his profound knowledge only at an advanced period of his life. Till he had attained his fortieth year, he gained a precarious and scanty livelihood by the sale of straw.

One day he was standing near a spring, and noticed, just where the water fell, a stone ho lowed out in a peculiar manner. "How has this stone been hollowed out?" he enquired of a passer by. "By the dripping water" was the reply. "Then, truly," thought Rabbi Akiba, "if by the drops of liquid such a hard substance as this rock can become worn away, surely my dull intelligence can become eventually pierced by the drops from the fountain of learning."

Forthwith he resolved to improve himself. All his spare time he henceforth devoted to the study and practice of the holy law.

Soon he acquired a taste for knowledge; bnt his worldly resources did not grow with his appetite for learning. Night after night he might be seen leaning over his books, and using for light and fuel the very straw which he had set aside to form his bed.

At length by dint of undaunted perseverance, Rabbi Akiba became a great scholar and teacher in Israel.

Rabbi Tryphon, a sage, who was in better circumstances than poor Rabbi Akiba, acquired such a friendship for him, that he insisted upon his sharing with him all his property. One day he gave him of money wherewith to purchase an estate, from the rental of which they might live together in comfort and affluence.

But Rabbi Abika thought he could make a better investment. He knew from his own experience, how difficult it was to devote oneself to study when suffering from want and weighed down with care. So instead of purchasing the estate, he proceeded to distribute the money a mong the poorest and most deserving students to be found at the House of Learning.

Some time after, Rabbi Tryphon asked his friend whether he had completed the purchase of his estate. "Yes," said Rabbi Akiba, and he took him to the academy where the recipients of his bounty were engaged in study. "This is the investment I have made with your money," said he; "and if you are angry with me or displeased with your investment, pray remember thewords of David: 'He who hath given to the poor, his righteousness endureth for ever.'"

THE FEAST OF THE COOKS AND THEIR WEALTH. A Paris correspondent thus describes the last ball of the Parisian cooks:—Our cooks gave their annual ball last week, and it is said the supper was the most sumptuous seen in Paris since the master of the Cafe de Foy married his daughter to the son of the master of the Trois Freres Provencaux. No wonder. The rule is that every cook contributes to the supper one dish. He, of course, tries to distinguish himself, and out of the many hundred cooks who contribute there are necessarily many masters of the trade. Still more marvelous than the supper was the wealth among them! If every road leads to Rome, every road leads to wealth, too, especially if a marketer be your traveling companion. I don't speak of the Grand Hotel, or Hotel du Louvre, or of the Emperor, or Baron de Rothschild or the Perieres—"artistes" who keep their carriage and pair, and take their afternoon airing in the Bois de Boulogne as regularly as their masters; I speak of humbler talents. I do not know a considerable family, whose cook has not $20,000, or $40,000 or $50,000 invested judiciously. A great many houses in Paris belong to cooks. They do not come by this money honestly. The frauds put upon their masters are outrageous. They confess to receiving one cent on every pound of meat purchased; this the butcher gives. How many pounds of meat and other articles of consumption are charged which never existed except in their imagination and on their account book! The New Year's vails they get from baker, grocer, butcher, vintner, green grocer, charcoal dealer, and the like, are enormous. I am told the Emperor's cooks vails on New Year's day amount to several thousand dollars. It is with them as with every body else, the moment they get a good capital in their hands money accumulates rapidly.

SIGNIFICANT FACTS.—Out of eight thousand rank and file, prisoners of war, confined in Fort Delaware, recently, but three men declined to renew their allegiance to the United States. These three were men in hospital, too feeble to shift for themselves, and without friends at home to go to, and, therefore, reluctant to be discharged from hospital bed and board. Of the rebel officers confined in Fort Delaware two thousand in all, but three hundred renewed their allegiance prior to the reception of the news of Joe Johnston's surrender. Since then all of them, or very nearly all of them, have signified to the military authorities of the post their wish so to do. Generals Page and Barringer, the two general officer prisoners confined there, head the list. Both officers and men (of these Fort Delaware prisoners of war) are being discharged and sent to their homes at the rate of about two hundred a day. The facts stated above make it certain that even, if so disposed, the rebel leaders, now fugitives from justice, can no longer influence any portion of the people of the South to renew acts of hostility against the Government.—*Washington Star.*

In the year 1864, 467 immigrants into British Guiana returned to their own country, and took with them, or had remitted home, for them through Government agency, $69,695. This includes £1,000, the estimated value of the jewels on their persons, and a draught for £494, which one coolie took with him. From British Guiana alone the amount thus taken home by 5,879 returning coolies in the last twenty-two years has exceeded £88,000 or $440,000. The total number of immigrants and liberated Africans arriving in the West India colonies in the twenty-two years has been 173,666, and in Mauritius 313,538. The return of 78,868 from Mauritius is recorded, and of 10,403 from British Guiana, Trinidad and Jamaica.

HANOVER.—The last census has shown that in the whole Kingdom of Hanover there are 2,195 Jews.

THERE'S REST FOR THEE IN HEAVEN.

Should sorrow o'er thy brow
Its darkened shadows fling,
And hopes that cheer thee now
Die in their early spring;
Should pleasure, at its birth,
Fade like the hues of even,
Turn thou away from earth—
There's rest for thee in Heaven.

If ever life shall seem
To thee a toilsome way,
And gladness cease to beam
Upon its clouded day;
If, like the weary dove,
O'er shoreless ocean driven,
Raise thou thine eyes above—
There's rest for thee in Heaven.

But O! if thoughtless flowers
Throughout thy pathway bloom,
And gayly fleet the hours,
Unstained by earthly gloom,
Still, let not every thought
To this poor world be given—
Not always be forgot
Thy better rest in Heaven.

When sickness pales thy cheek,
And dims thy lustrous eye,
And pulses low and weak
Tell of a time to die,
Sweet hope shall whisper then:
"Though, thou from earth be riven—
There's bliss beyond thy ken—
There's rest for thee in Heaven."

FRENCH STATE PRISONS IN 1812.

PASSAGES FROM DE TOCQUEVILLE'S MISCELLANIES.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says: "There are some passages worthy of notice in the recently published volume of 'Miscellanies, Historical Fragments, and Notes on the Old Regime, the Revolution and the Empire, Travels, Thoughts, etc.,' by the late M. de Tocqueville. They are quite in the manner of the celebrated author of 'Democracy in America.' M. de Tocqueville, in a chapter dated the 1st of April, 1852, gives an account of a conversation he had with a former Councillor of State, who is called 'M. X——,' on the condition of the State Prisons under the First Empire. 1812:—

"'I formed part,' said M. X——, 'of a very numerous promotion of auditors of the Council of State. We drew lots for the different ministerial departments to which we were to be attached, and I fell to that of police, then under the direction of Savary, Duke of Rovigo. I was particularly recommended to him by one of his friends. He sent for me one morning and said, "I am assured you have no objection to solitude or to work, and moreover, that you are very fond of chess. I have an important mission to entrust you with. You must go and live for a certain time in the hospital of Mont Cenis. You will find there a skilful chess-player, and you can render him a great service." I objected to this appointment, and asked what I should have to do.

"'I soon understood that my principal duty would be to give an account of the travelers who crossed that point of the boundary between Italy and France; to take my meals at the same table with them—in one word, to act as a spy. I refused, but mildly, though I did not forfeit the good will of the minister, who some time after said to me: "I have another employment to offer you. The Emperor has just created by decree eight state prisons; but his views have not been all carried out. It is necessary to organize this service, and first of all to establish an inspection. Will you take charge of it in company with a certain Dr. M——?" This time I accepted his proposal.

"'We were to begin by examining Vincennes, where it was supposed things were better managed than elsewhere; and Vincennes we were to take, in some sort, as a model. We had not to visit the prisoners or even to inquire about their names or history, but merely to ascertain how things were going on in the management of those houses. Curiosity was so little allowed me that after three weeks my companion, Dr. M——, who was a friend of the Duke de Rovigo, confessed to me that he was secretly charged with watching me, and finding out whether I was not too inquisitive. He asked me, in turn, whether I had not been charged with a similar mission regarding himself. Such was not the case.

"'We were informed by the Duke of Rovigo that the views of the Emperor were that the state prisons should contain habitations for prisoners of all conditions. 'For, in fact,' observed the Emperor, 'I suppose I may have to shut up one of my brothers or my uncle. I mean that they should be treated according to their rank; that they should have a drawing-room, library, billiard-room, etc.' Time did not allow all these improvements to be carried out. When I made my tour of inspection at the close of 1811, or the beginning of 1812, there were prisoners in five prisons only; where, generally speaking, they were all very badly off. The others existed only on paper. The buildings which had been marked out for prisons did not exist. The same may be said of —— (I forget the name), department of Mont-Tonnerre. They found that the building had been pulled down before the decree was issued. *En revanche*, there were state prisoners in a great number of ordinary prisons, but these last we were not charged with inspecting; I had only the proof that they were in great numbers.

"'We began, then, with Vincennes. In the very highest part of the donjon I found a Spaniard who was treated with some attentions. He had a few books, a box of colors, and a family of pigeons, which he brought up in his redoubt. They would not tell me his name; but I found out afterwards that he was the celebrated Palafox, who was taken at Saragossa, and whom the Emperor, I don't know why, thought he should remove forever from the public sight. A log of wood had been interred with much pomp in his place. All the world believed that Palafox was dead. His own family, even his wife, were in the same error. He lived at the very top of the donjon of Vincennes.

"'I also saw, under a staircase, where it was impossible for him to stand upright, a German Count, a young man of eighteen, accused of having wished to assassinate the Emperor, and whom the interposition of the King of Saxony had saved from being shot. He was very ill in this horrible den, and he soon died there. At Fenestrella, in the mountains of Savoy, I found a great number of Cardinals and priests. They complained with reason of not being able to live in that land of snow. A little further off I saw in another state prison two hundred Neapolitans of the lower classes, but among them were some noblemen of the same nation.

"'All these houses were very badly kept, and offered no guaranty whatever; not one of the formalities specified in the decree which had legalized state prisons was observed. You were taken off to be thrown into one of them. You were left there as long as your keepers pleased. You were withdrawn from the world, and you disappeared. I knew that the state prisoners were very numerous, but I could not tell the exact number of them, as they were dispersed throughout all the prisons of France, and my mission, as I have told you, extended only to the state prisons properly so called."'

THE BOA AND THE BUCK—A SNAKE STORY.

I was out shooting, (writes a gentleman, resident in the colony of Port Natal, to a friend in England,) and observing an oreebec, a small red buck. I endeavored to approach it near enough to secure a shot; and making a circuit I came up toward it, keeping a small hill between myself and the buck, until I thought I might venture to look out and see the whereabouts of my intended game. What was my surprise when I found the animal had not moved since I first saw it, and was then standing in a peculiar attitude, perfectly motionless, and not twenty yards from me. These little creatures have extraordinary sight, and are very timid, rendering it difficult to approach within a hundred yards, unless you surprise them while sleeping in long grass. I stood watching the buck for sometime, at first supposing it to be sick. I then thought I would see how near I could get; and there being an ant-heap close beside the buck, I approached, and, on looking over the mound, saw the head of a large boa-constrictor lying just out of a hole under the heap; the buck stood with his head turned on one side, in an awkward position, gazing intently on his deadly enemy, and not in the least aware of my vicinity. I retreated cautiously, fearing to break the spell, and wishing to watch the last act in this singular mesmeric drama.

The buck must have remained at least five minutes in this transfixed position, the hair of its back erect, its eyes dilated, and its attitude stiff and unnatural. Suddenly I saw on the ground the thick black coils of the boa enfolding its body and legs. I fired instantly, and the reptile slowly unwound itself, compelled to succumb to a power more terrible than his own. My gun has one barrel rifled, the other a smooth bore for shot. I had discharged shot only, not being far off, and the body of the snake was nearly severed; yet in the short instant during which he had embraced his prey he had broken every bone of the pretty creature's body. I measured the snake, and found its length to be eighteen feet nine inches.

The eye of the boa is very peculiar while mesmerizing its prey; it almost appears to emit flame. It may be compared to an amethyst or ruby, or both, with an emerald stuck together, and rapidly revolving in the sun. Its mouth was closed, or nearly so, and its long tongue darting from side to side, as if in greedy anticipation of the dish of venison which awaited its devouring jaws.

On another occasion, I watched a smaller boa, about eight feet long, while engaged in the act of swallowing a fowl. It first seized the head, and appeared to swallow with great difficulty, making convulsive efforts, observable from the rings of its tail upwards. After some hard struggles the head and neck of the fowl disappeared, but the wings, being extended, presented rather a serious impediment to further proceedings; and I was curious to see how the snake would get over his difficulties—for even a juggler would be nonplused, if required to swallow knives and forks *crosswise*—and I soon found that he was quite equal to the emergency. After a series of painful efforts, tantalizing doubtless to a hungry boa, the reptile brought his tail to the rescue; extremes met, and folding the wings together, he at last forced the body of the fowl between his jaws. He now, however, seemed to have got himself into a greater fix than ever. The distention caused his neck to appear only as thick as my thumb, and from the form and setting of his teeth he could not disgorge his Brobdignag mouthful, and I began to think that his snakeship had really more than he knew what to do with.

Not a bit of it. After resting a minute or two he coiled round his distended jaws, and commenced an ingenious process of compression, beginning at its head, and working downward along the neck and body—stuffing himself as you would a sausage—till he had completed this extraordinary manœuvre of deglutition. The whole operation lasted about twenty minutes, and, I must confess, seemed anything but a gratifying mode of appeasing the animal appetite.

I captured this boa, and kept him some time in a cask, and ultimately gave him to a friend who was proceeding to Cape Town.

The skin of the boa, and also that of the iguana, (a large water lizard,) make beautiful, soft, and very durable slippers.

PILGRIMAGE TO THE HOLY GARMENT AT TREVES.—An Englishman who spent some time in the Rhenish Provinces gave in a journal an account of his experience among the peasantry and especially of the pernicious influence exercised by the clergy on them. We copy a portion of the account, showing as it does how sedulously superstition is fostered by the priests: "In saying that many of these poor people sold all they possessed to make this pilgrimage we mean so literally, and including all they had reserved to support them during the winter. One poor man who was afflicted with sciatica or lumbago, and could not walk, sold his little field and some other things for thirty thalers, to be taken as far as possible in a cart. He expected to be completely cured by praying to the Holy Garment. To his infinite astonishment and misery, and that of his relations and friends, he returned as ill as he went! The surprising intelligence having rapidly spread, a shrewdly devout person suggested to him that perhaps the man who had driven the cart might not have been a true Catholic. Inquiry was made. The carter was not a true Catholic of the Church of Rome. He was no Catholic at all. The investigation was now carried to the utmost point. The man's father was a Jew! As for the man himself, he was found to be nothing; but he had Jewish blood in his veins, and this was clearly the reason why the poor sufferer with sciatica had returned without being cured. He called all his remaining energies together, sold whatever remained, borrowed all he could of his poor relatives, and, hiring another cart, with an undoubted Catholic to drive it, performed the Pilgrimage a second time! Need we say he returned as before? Need we record the sad end of this infatuated sufferer?"

VIENNA.—The Jewish Deaf and Dumb Institution contained last year 74 pupils (51 boys and 23 girls.) The average cost of each is 210 florins (£21.) The institution is managed by a committee of ten (seven gentlemen and three ladies.) The teaching staff consists of the director, his wife, who acts as matron, six male teachers, and one female, who instructs the girls in needlework. The institution is exceedingly well conducted, and the pupils thrive both physically and mentally. The last examination showed extraordinary progress.—*Israelitish Teacher.*

According to statistics of Catholocism in England in 1864 there were 21 bishops, 1,500 priests, 1,132 churches and chapels, 58 religious houses of men, 201 convents, and 12 colleges, being an increase since 1850 of 21 bishops, 526 priests, 449 churches and chapels, 41 religious houses of men, 148 convents, and 1 college.

THE RELIGION OF THE DRUZES.

The religion of the Druzes has for centuries been an enigma to the Christian world. It was known that while the Druzes felt but lately sympathy for the followers of Jesus, they always evinced much friendly feeling for the disciples of Moses. The late Rabbi Joseph Schwarz, of Jerusalem, in his work on Palestine, mentioned several instances which betokened this friendly feeling. It will, therefore, not be uninteresting for our readers to learn something more on the religion of the Druzes, which evidently is the source of this friendly feeling. We consequently make the following extract from a late number of the *Athenæum*, in which an abstract is given of a paper read by the Rev. A. Tien before the Asiatic Society on the above subject. The following is the abstract:—The information which Mr. Tien was about to impart was derived, he said, from personal observation, from accounts given him by a Druze sheikh, and from the perusal of the "Seven Books of the Druze Law." This work dates from the time of El Hakim, and is written in that style of old Arrabic which was invented towards the commencement of the fourth century of Hejira, and is known by the name of the second Kufic character. The Druzes are divided into three castes—the Ajawid or liberal, the Akkal or learned, and the Jahal or ignorant. The administration of the whole nation is in the hands of the Akkal, while to the Ajawid are confided the books of the law and constitution, which they explain to the congregations of each Khalwat, or place of worship; and whatever is decreed by the council of Khalwats is observed as the law, both in religion and civil matters, by the whole nation. Among the many curious details concerning the religious observances of the Druzes, the lecturer gave a translation of the national hymn, which they chaunt in their Khalwats every Friday, an hour and a half after sunset, when one of the Sheiks or Ajawids has finished his exposition of a portion of the Law. In it they call upon their Lord, El-Hakim, to make the glorious city Jerusalem his throne. The Sheikh of each Khalwat still uses vestments similar to those worn by the Jewish High Priest, and keeps the books of the Law in a silver box called the Ark of Testimony (see Exodus xxv. 16.) The Druzes anathematized the followers of all other religions except the Jewish. They believe in El-Hakim, whom they call the Most High God, and in metempsychosis; and they practice amongst themselves brotherly love and absolute fidelity and truthfulness, while they esteem and respect their brethren the Jews. Towards strangers they show the utmost secresy and dissimulation. El Hakim, the founder of the Druze nation, was the third Fatimite king of Egypt, and in secret a Jew; but to enlarge his power he feigned Islamism. He succeeded to the Khalifate about the beginning of the fifth century of the Hejira, at the time when the Jews were expecting their Messiah, the Christians were looking for the second coming of Christ, and the Moslems believed the end of the world approaching. His vizier Hamzah the Druzes considered to have been the true Christ. The Druzes conformed to all external observances of the Moslems till the year 1832, when Ibrahim Pasha, son of Mohammed Ali, conquered Syria and granted to the Druzes religious freedom."

TETUAN.—IMPRISONMENT OF THE ELDERS OF THE CONGREGATION.—A Gibraltarian correspondent, whose letter bears date April 5th, writes:—"News reached us yesterday from Tangier stating that the Moorish Emperor has sent orders to Tetuan to convey the members of the committee from Tetuan to Mequenez with iron chains on their necks. The committee is composed of twelve members, but they did not dare to put chains on eight of them, because four are under the Spanish protection, two under Italian, and one under American. One other, by name Samuel Hadida, also got off through the intercession of a European. The other four are in prison with chains, because they have no passports wherewith to protect themselves. Their names are Rabbi Isaac Benmergui, Joseph Coriat, S. Garson, and Moses Bentata. The consular body demanded their retention in Tetuan for four days' time, with the view of ascertaining the reason of such an order. This is all that is known of the affair.—*Jewish Chronicle.*

LOWER BAVARIA.—A few years ago the Jews were still more rigidly excluded from Lower Bavaria. A Jew—of course a traveller, for resident ones were not tolerated—was a *rara avis*, and strange anecdotes were current on the notions formed by the good Bavarian of the personal appearance of a Jew. Now it so happened that recently a Bavarian, Herr Wittmann, a man of liberal principles, was accused of having published a book on Rome, which tended to disturb religious peace. The book was seized and he arraigned by the government before a jury at Straubing, situated in the very heart of ultramontane Lower Bavaria. The gentlemen of the clerical profession mustered in unusually large numbers at the court-house, enjoying beforehand the anticipated condemnation of the arch-heretic. And who was his defender, triumphantly showing that the gloomy picture drawn of Rome and Papal misrule was nothing but the truth? A Jew, Dr. Gotthelf. In a brilliant speech of an hour and a half, he demolished the structure of the attorney-general, and after five minutes' deliberation the accused was acquitted by the jury on every count. Is this not an unmistakable sign of the times?

SPREAD OF TOLERATION.—The *Univers Israelite* mentions four facts which show the constant progress of liberal ideas on matters concerning liberty of conscience and worship. The Landgrave of Homberg has abolished the oath *more judaico*. At Vienna, measures for the suppression of the Ghettos of Lemberg and Cracow are under consideration. At Warsaw, the administrative council of the kingdom has resolved to grant to the Jews the right of holding all functions and offices. In Turkey, the Sultan has decided that the Catholic prelates, the Greek Orthodox bishops, and the Jewish rabbis shall sit in the courts of justice by the side of the cadis and muftis.—*Express.*

SEMLIN.—Semlin is a Hungarian city on the Danube, oposite Belgrade. The Jewish community consists of Ashkenasim and Sephardim. The former now preponderate, and the latter are gradually Germanising themselves. The schools of Sephardim are in an unsatisfactory state; the consequence is that they are behind the German Jews in education. But they deserve praise for their exemplary piety, in which they far excel the Germans.—*A. Z. d. J.*

COMPLIMENTARY.—Mr. B. R. Isaac, of Liverpool, the musical professor, has been recently appointed by the Royal Academy of Music an examiner for that town of all candidates for admission into the above institution; and has, in addition to his being an associate (the necessary qualification for his musical degree,) just been created a member of the same institution.—*Jewish Chronicle.*

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Aktenstück aus der Französischen Revolution die Emanzipation der Juden betreffend

(Fortsetzung.)

Seit Vespasian liefert die Geschichte der Juden nur traurige Scenen und blutige Schauspiele. Dieses unglückliche Volk sah zu gleicher Zeit seinen Tempel verbrennen, seine Städte geschleift, seine Hauptstadt in Asche verwandelt und seine Kinder ein Spiel des Glückes und ein Abscheu der Menschen werden. Um ihren Unstern zu vergrößern, zwang man sie ein Vaterland zu verlassen, das durch so mächtige Gründe ihrem Herzen theuer war. Seit der Zeit, daß man sie einem Lande entrissen, in dem sie geboren worden, zu dem sie noch immer ihre Blicke sehnsuchtsvoll kehren, das sie aber nie wiedersehen werden, liefen sie überall herum um Schutz zu erbetteln, schmiegten sie sich zitternd vor allen Nationen, die sie nur aufhoben, um sie zu zermalmen, und bei welchen sie nur dem Tode entgingen, weil man sie verachtete. Ihre Klagen werden für das Geschrei der Empörung gehalten, und die einmal entbrannte Volkswuth tödtete sie ohne Schonung. Nur dann ließ der Haß etwas gegen sie nach, wenn jene Völker mit eignem Unglücke zu kämpfen hatten. Es waren Zeiten der Ruhe für das jüdische Volk wenn es nur allgemeine Unglücksfälle mitzutragen hatte. Aber wie lange dauerte dies! Die Wuth ihrer Feinde wurde in den Zeiten der Kreuzzüge auf's Neue rege. Ihre Menschenzahl schien während der Ruhe nur zugenommen zu haben, um ihre Verfolger mit neuen Opfern zu versehen. Zu Rouen wurden sie ohne Unterschied des Alters und des Geschlechtes niedergemetzelt; zu Straßburg verbrannte man fünfhundert, zu Mainz dreizehnhundert von ihnen und zu Treve und York stießen die Juden ihren Weibern und Kindern das Messer selbst in das Herz, weil sie, wie sie sagten, dieselben lieber in den Tod schicken als in den Händen der Grausamen der Mißhandlung und der Schande Preis gegeben wissen wollten. Als das Lehnrecht aufkam, fingen die Juden in ganz Europa an, die Ketten der Sklaverei zu tragen. Sie mußten ungeheure Abgaben erlegen, ja selbst sich taufen zu lassen bezahlen. Die Kreuzbrüder ermordeten die Juden im Namen der Religion, um sich anzumaßen, sie plündern zu können, und der Wucher diente den Fürsten sie zu berauben. Eine barbarische Staatsklugheit berechnete genau, was man an Geldeswerth von ihnen erpressen konnte, und es hieß noch sehr gnädig mit ihnen verfahren, wenn man nur ihre liegenden Güter konfiscirte. Nach ihrem Tode fielen alle ihre Habseligkeiten meistens dem Staate zu. Die Regierung einiger unserer Könige, Philipp August, Philipp des Schönen und Philipp des Langen, sind mit blutigen Zügen in den Jahrbüchern der Juden bemerkt. Johann der Rothe, Herzog von Brabant, verjagte die Juden aus dieser Provinz im Jahre 1239, weil man sie der Erpressungen der Bauern beschuldigte, befreiete ihre Schuldner von der Pflicht zu bezahlen, erlaubte ihnen die Sachen zu behalten, die sie von den Juden in Verwahrung hatten und untersagte, Jemanden gerichtlich wegen eines Juden-Mordes zu belangen. Die Verachtung bestimmte sie zur Schande und die Wuth zu Qualen. Verjagte man sie, so wurden sie vorher noch beschimpft, gequält oder gar getödtet; rief man sie zurück, so geschah es nur, um sie mit Erniedrigungen und Kränkungen zu überhäufen, die ärger als der Tod sind.

Zu Toulouse erhielten sie jährlich unter öffentlichem Gepränge Ohrfeigen. Zu Beziers jagte man sie allemal am Palmsonntag mit Steinen zur Stadt hinaus und erst am Ostersonntage durften sie wiederkommen. Man könnte ganze Bände anfüllen, wenn man diese und ähnliche Grausamkeiten erzählen wollte, mit welchen Franzosen sowohl als andere Völker ihre Geschichte befleckt haben.

Nur wenig Gegenden giebt es in Europa, wo die Juden, seit der Einnahme Jerusalems, nicht zwischen Leiden und Tod zu kämpfen gehabt hätten; wo sie nicht vertrieben, geplündert, gemordet und verbrannt worden wären.

Die Wuth der ganzen Welt zerfleischte eine ganze Nation. Sie waren glücklich, Thränen vergießen zu dürfen, wenn man mit ihrem Blute den Erdboden färbte. Wir Christen können mit Schaudern nur an eine St. Bartholomäus-Nacht denken— aber die Juden waren mehr als zweihundertmal das Opfer solcher traurigen Auftritte, und, wer war ihre Henker! —

Seit 1700 Jahren kämpfen die Juden mit der Verfolgung und dem Tode, und erhalten sich dennoch. Alle Nationen haben sich vergeblich bemüht, ein Volk zu vernichten, das demungeachtet bei allen Nationen existirt. Assyrier, Perser, Meder, Griechen und Römer sind nicht mehr; aber die Juden, deren Reich jene zertrümmert haben, überleben mit ihren Gesetzen die Ruinen ihres Königreichs und den Untergang ihrer Sieger.

Einem Baume gleich, der keinen Stamm mehr hat, dessen Zweige aber noch einzeln mit Macht entwurzeln. Die Dauer ihres Elends, reicht bis auf unsere Tage; noch immer ist ihnen das Leben eine Last, und noch immer — so drückt sich einer ihrer Mitbürger aus — fließen die Tage mit dem einzigen Troste dahin, dem Grabe mit einem Schritt näher gekommen zu sein. Was wird die Nachwelt sagen, wenn sie in den Archiven eines sanften und liebreichen Volkes diese Abscheulichkeiten lesen wird, die verübt werden und vielleicht gegen die Juden zu Lixheim, an der deutschen Grenze von Lothringen und den Juden von Elsaß noch in dieser Stunde verübt werden? Dank den schätzbaren Republikanern! (den Schweizern) Bei Ihnen fanden sie doch wenigstens einigen Aufenthalt. Die Einwohner von Basel und Mühlhausen, die diese Unglückliche aufgenommen haben, würden jene Tyrannen beschämen, wenn sie noch der Schaam fähig wären.

In den finstern Jahrhunderten des mittlern Zeitalters, mußten die Juden an allem Unglück Schuld haben, womit der Himmel die Erde heimsuchte. Man legte ihnen aus der Luft gegriffene und nie erwiesene Verbrechen zur Last. Sie sollten Christenkinder ermordet, Quellen, Brunnen und selbst Flüsse vergiftet haben; lauter Verbrechen, die ihnen selbst den Tod zugezogen haben würden, wenn sie gar möglich gewesen wären. Doch, der Haß denkt nicht nach! Man metzelte sofort nieder, denn mit der Untersuchung, ob der Getödtete schuldig war, hatte es ja Zeit. Und großer Gott! in welchem Jahrhunderte geschah dies! Grade in dem Jahrhundert, wo Geiz und Verleumdung die Tempelherren und ihren Großmeister zum Scheiterhaufen schleppte; und das alles ist in Jahrbüchern von Menschen, nicht in der Geschichte der Tiger niedergeschrieben! Ach warum können nicht Thränen diese Stellen abwaschen! Europa hat vierhundert Verordnungen hervorgebracht, um zwischen Christ und Jude eine Scheidewand zu ziehen. Statt die Kluft zu füllen, die sie trennt, macht man sie dadurch noch größer, daß jenen alle Zugänge zu dem Tempel der Ehre verschlossen wurden. Kleine Vergehungen wurden mit der grausamsten Partheilichkeit bestraft. In Deutschland und in der Schweiz wurden sie an den Füssen aufgehängt. O die Menschen verstehen sich besser darauf, Verbrecher zu quälen, als den Lastern vorzubeugen. Vor dem Schutzbrief vom Jahre 1784 mußten die Juden im Elsässischen den Zoll erlegen, den dasjenige Thier bezahlt, das ihnen aus Religions-Grundsätzen Widerwillen erregt und gleichsam als wenn man es dem Schöpfer der Welt zum Vorwurfe machen wollte, daß er auch Abrahams Kinder nach seinem Bilde erschaffen, mußten sie an ihren Kleidern ein schimpfliches Merkzeichen tragen, um sich durch dieses Kostüm auszuzeichnen. In einer unserer Städte wurde ein Jude bei der Ausübung eines Handwerkes betroffen; man schleppte ihn vor den Richter. Ich habe sechs Kinder, sagte er, im Elende liegen; sie sterben vor Hunger und Kälte. Mein Bruder wird wegen eines Verbrechens, das er in der Verzweiflung begangen hatte, gehängt; nehmet mir das Leben damit ich nicht auch ein Verbrecher werde.

So behandeln civilisirte Völker die Juden und zwingen sie boshaft zu werden. Es ist wahrlich zu bewundern, daß sie nicht schlimmer sind. Was bei andern bloße Tugend ist, muß bei ihnen Heldenmuth werden. Unsere Vorfahren haben die Gerechtigkeit ihrem Hasse untergeordnet; wann werden wir ihre und unsere Schuld abtragen! Werden wir durch die Verewigung des Elends der Juden, auf den Segen der Nachwelt Anspruch machen können? Wann werden wir ein Volk der Menschheit wiedergeben, das wir verfolgen und beschimpfen, das die Erbitterung als ein zweideutig Mittelding von Mensch und Vieh betrachtet, das ohne Stand in der Gesellschaft herumirrt, nichts als Schmach um sich siehet und überall mit Thränen benetzte Fesseln mit sich schleppt.

Es gereicht unserm Jahrhunderte zur Schande, daß der Name Jude noch ein Schimpfname ist. In diesem Jahrhundert, das sich vorzugsweise den Namen des aufgeklärten beilegt, das sich rühmt, dem Menschen seine Rechte, seine ganze Würde wieder gegeben zu haben—in diesem Jahrhundert ist es wirklich ein moralisches Phänomen, Leute zu sehen, die am meisten von Toleranz sprechen und die Juden ausschließen. Aber freilich fehlt es an bestimmten Begriffen von Duldung sowohl, als unrichtiger Unterscheidung des Sinnes dieses vieldeutigen Wortes.

(Der Redner ergeht sich hier des Weiteren über die Bedeutung der Toleranz vom religiösen Standpunkte aus, und fährt fort:

Ich mache hier eine Bemerkung, die ich zu beweisen im Stande bin: daß nämlich im Ganzen die Clerisei mit den Juden am glimpflichsten umgegangen sei. Denn von dem Geiste der die Inquisition in Spanien beseelt, kann man nicht auf die übrige schließen, die päpstlichen Staaten waren immer ihr irdisches Paradies;† ihr Ghetto zu Rom ist noch dasselbe wie zu den Zeiten Juvenals, und, wie Herr von Buffon richtig bemerkt hat, sind gegenwärtig die Juden die älteste römische Familie daselbst, der einsichtsvolle Eifer der Stellvertreter Petri beschützte immer (??) die Ueberreste der Israeliten. Wir besitzen noch verschiedene Ländschreiben von Gregor IX an Ludwig den Heiligen, worin er diejenigen tadelt, die unter dem Deckmantel der Religion ihren Geiz verbergen, um die Juden drücken zu können. Auch Innocenz IV ließ ein Rundschreiben zu ihrer Rechtfertigung ergehen und beklagte sich, daß sie unter christlichen Fürsten unglücklicher wären als ihre Voreltern unter den ägyptischen Königen. Da ganz Europa sie im vierzehnten Jahrhunderte binmordete, wurde Avignon ihr Zufluchtsort und Clemens VI, ihr Vater und Tröster, vergaß nichts, was das Schicksal dieser Unglücklichen erleichtern und ihre Verfolger entwaffnen konnte. Man liest noch mit wahrem Vergnügen das Sendschreiben Alexander II an die Bischöfe von Frankreich, welche auch die an den Juden verübte Gewalt gemißbilligt hatten, dieses Denkmal wird stets dem römischen Papste und der französischen Geistlichkeit zur Ehre gereichen und unsere jetzt lebende Geistlichkeit wird gewiß ihren edlen Vorgängern nicht nachstehn wollen.

† Leider findet jetzt das umgekehrte Verhaeltniss statt. Grade die paepstlichen Machthaber erlauben sich die schmaehlichsten Gewaltthaten gegen sie; wir brauchen nur an Mortara und Cohn zu erinnern.—(Anmerkung der Redaction.)

(Fortsetzung folgt.)

Wien, den 25. April. — Unter den vielen schönen Zügen, die dem verstorbenen Rabbiner zu Wien, dem ehemaligen Reichstags-Deputirten Mannheimer noch erzählt werden, scheint uns einer besonders werth, hier mitgetheilt zu werden: Es war in den Revolutionstagen jenes Jahres 1848, von dem man mit Heine singen kann: „Im wunderschönen Monat März, als alle Fürsten sprangen," als Mannheimer plötzlich durch Trommelwirbel und Allarmschläge aus seinen Arbeiten aufgestört ward. Er eilt an das Fenster seiner nach der Seitenstädtergasse gelegenen Studirstube und gewahrt daß die Straße von Soldaten abgesperrt ist und alle Hausthüren besetzt werden. Noch hat er sich von seinem Schrecken nicht erholt, als ein Mann in grotesken Anzuge, das sich sträubende Haar mit einem Kalabreser bedeckt, verzweiflungsvoll hereinstürzt. Es war der noch jetzt als tüchtiger Journalist und Flüchtling in Paris lebende Literat Ch... „Retten Sie mich!" rief der vor Schrecken todesbleiche Gast dem erstaunten Gelehrten zu; „retten Sie mich, ich werde verfolgt wegen politischen Vergehens und bin in Todesgefahr!" Ohne ein Wort zu sagen, verriegelte Mannheimer die Thür, nahm dem Fremden zunächst die verrätherische Kleidung ab und wies auf seinen eigenen an der Wand hängenden Schlafrock, in welcher sich der Gast augenblicklich fest einhüllte. Schon hörte man im unteren Stock das Eindringen der nach dem Entsprungenen suchenden Soldaten. Schnell ward der Riegel von der Thüre wieder zurückgeschoben, und als die beutegierigen Späher eintraten, fanden sie an einem Tisch mit Büchern zwei behaglich auf dem Sopha sitzende Gelehrte, die eine Cigarre rauchend, sich über die neuesten Erscheinungen auf jüdisch-literarischem Gebiete unterhielten. Mit der höflichen Takte um Entschuldigung, entfernten sie sich die unangenehmen Störer.

Die Berliner Rabbinerwahl, welche bereits zum Abschluß gediehen zu sein schien, ist durch die Ablehnung des Rabbiners Dr. Joel aus Breslau in ein neues Stadium gelangt. Der Vorstand der Berliner Synagogengemeinde, der entschieden reformirt gesinnt ist, hatte sich mit dem Repräsentanten-Kollegium, in dem die konservative Partei mit einer einzigen Stimme in der Majorität ist, dahin geeinigt, daß der Seitens des Vorstandes vorgeschlagene Dr. Joel aus Breslau als erster, und der vom Repräsentanten-Kollegium vorgeschlagene Dr. Güdemann aus Magdeburg als zweiter Rabbiner gewählt werden sollte. Während aber die Zustimmung des Repräsentanten-Kollegiums zu der Wahl des Dr. Joel bereits erfolgt ist, ist die des Vorstandes zu der Wahl des Dr. Güdemann noch nicht im geschäftsmäßigen Gange an das Repräsentanten-Kollegium gelangt. Da Dr. Joel nun abgelehnt hat, so wird wahrscheinlich der Vorstand vorläufig mit seiner Zustimmung zur Wahl noch zurückhalten. Von der Einweihung der neuen Synagoge, die bereits ihrer gänzlichen Vollendung entgegen geht verlautet noch immer nichts.

Teplitz, den 20. April.—Heute wurde einer unserer angesehensten und ältesten jüdischen Mitbürger, der wegen seiner Wohlthaten allgemein geehrte Banquier Emanuel Mayer, bestattet. Die Liebe und Anerkennung die der Verewigte sich durch sein edelmüthiges Wirken erworben, zeigte sich bei dem feierlichen Trauerzuge, dem Jung und Alt, Christen und Juden in großer Menge bis zum Grabe folgten, erstere mit entblößtem Haupte.

König David als französischer Consul.—Im Jahre 1848 hatte Lamartine Besitz vom Ministerium des Aeußern genommen. Während eines der seltenen Augenblicke der Ruhe, welche ihm der Wirrwarr der Geschäfte ließ, gab sich der Tribun, der immer Dichter blieb, der Lecture der Psalmen hin. Irgend eine Stelle, ein Vers erregte lebhaft seine so leicht entzündbare Phantasie. Er nimmt sein Notizbuch aus der Tasche, schreibt mit Bleistift eine Zahl hinein und darunter den Namen des Psalmisten David. Aber in dem Augenblicke kommen Leute zu ihm, um ihn in Verwaltungsangelegenheiten zu sprechen. Dann kommen Empfehlungen für vacante Konsularstellen; Lamartine nimmt die Namen und notirt sie in sein Portefeuille, das er dann dem Sekretair übergiebt, um die Ernennungen auszufertigen. Einige Tage darauf unterzeichnete er sie; es waren ihrer sehr viele. Alle Konsuln, alle Kanzler, welche sie betrafen, beurlaubten sich dann beim Minister und dankten für ihre Ernennung. Ein einziger fehlte beim Aufruf, ein Herr David, der als Konsul in eine entfernte Kolonie geschickt werden sollte. Lamartine mochte sein Gedächtniß, seinen Sekretair, seine Beamten befragen, so viel er wollte, kein mit „David" unterzeichnetes Gesuch war beim Ministerium eingelaufen. Der Dichter nahm noch einmal seine Brieftasche, um eine letzte Nachsuchung zu halten, und bemerkte nun erst seine merkwürdige Zerstreutheit. Er hatte den König von Israel, den Propheten David, zum Konsul ernannt! Wenn man den „Moniteur" aus jener Zeit zur Hand nimmt, wird man darin finden: „Herr....ist zum Konsul in ....ernannt worden in Stellvertretung des Herrn David, der nicht angenommen hat."

Prag, den 24. April.—Unter dem Protectorate eines hiesigen Papier- und Samenhändlers lebte hier den ganzen Winter hindurch ein englischer Prediger Rev. van Andel, dessen langer Aufenthalt ihm von der Missions-Gesellschaft in London gestattet war, damit er unter den hiesigen zahlreichen Israeliten Proseliten mache. Bis heute ist noch nicht ein Fall vorgekommen, von dem dieser Missionär die Früchte seines Wirkens seiner Missions-Gesellschaft hätte zur Kenntniß bringen können. Er motivirte sein Ansuchen um längeren Aufenthalt in Prag damit, daß Aussicht auf einen vorzüglichen Erfolg seiner Mission vorhanden sei, weil zu einer seiner englischen Predigten, welche er vor längerer Zeit in der hiesigen evangelischen Kirche gehalten, sich viele Juden eingefunden hätten. Wenn dieses Motiv genügt, so wird er gewiß seinen Prager Aufenthalt verlängert bekommen. Morgen Nachmittag predigt er wieder in der evangelischen Kirche und er kann sicher sein, daß sich abermals viele Juden, welche Englisch verstehen, oder im Begriffe sind, es zu lernen, bei dieser Predigt einfinden werden. Diesen praktischen Leuten ist es aber um nichts Anderes als um eine Lektion in der englischen Sprache gratis zu erhalten zu thun.

Berlin, den 26. April.—Wie grundreaktionär unsere Regierung auch in Glaubenssachen zuweilen verfährt, zeigt folgende Thatsache, welche die Breslauer Zeitung berichtet:

Bauthen, in Oberschlesien, den 25. April. In der Angelegenheit, betreffend die unentgeldliche Ueberlassung des Holzes zum Synagogenbau aus den städtischen Forsten hatte die Stadtverordnetenversammlung bereits in liberalem Sinne ihre Zustimmung gegeben und verhandelte dieserhalb mit dem Magistrat, welcher der Bewilligung abgeneigt war und schließlich der Entscheidung der Königl. Regierung zu Oppeln einholte. Diese schlug nicht nur die Bewilligung rundweg ab, sondern erklärte auch diejenigen jüdischen Stadtverordneten, welche Mitglieder des Synagogenverbandes sind, in dieser Sache für nicht stimmberechtigt (Ein Seitenstück hierzu bildet eine neulich in der Kammer diskutirte Petition mehrerer jüdischer Grundbesitzer aus Oberschlesien, welche sich auf das bitterste über die hohen Stollgebühren beklagen, die sie nach einem alten Gesetz aus der vormärzlichen Zeit noch immer an die christlichen Pfarrämter zum Bau und zur Erhaltung der christlichen Kirchen zahlen müssen.)

Aus Morocco hat die Pariser Zeitung „Temps" traurige Nachrichten erhalten. Am 2. April wurden die zwölf Chefs der jüdischen Gemeinde von Tetuan verhaftet und in Ketten gelegt. Diese Maßregel war in Folge eines Befehls des Kaisers ergriffen worden, der darüber wüthend war, daß sie die Bezahlung einer Wache am Eingange des jüdischen Viertels verweigert hatten. Die Consuln reklamirten sofort die Juden, welche unter ihrem resp. Schutze stehen. Der Pascha gab sie auch frei. Die Uebrigen sollten aber zum Kaiser nach Mequinez gesandt werden, wo sie gewisser Tod erwartete. Die Consuln erhielten jedoch Aufschub und in Folge von Vorstellungen, die sie an den Minister des Auswärtigen richteten, wurden die verhafteten Juden ihrer Fesseln entledigt und dürfen provisorisch in Tetuan bleiben. Man hofft, daß sie ihre definitive Freiheit erlangen werden.

Bordeaux, im März. — Daß die Königin von Spanien ihre Ordensverleihungen auch auf Juden ausdehnt, ist bereits durch nicht seltene Beispiele erwiesen. Eigenthümlich ist es aber, daß vor Kurzem der gerühmte Vorsänger von Bordeaux, Herr Castro, nach Madrid berufen worden, um zwei Knaben in den Bund Abrahams aufzunehmen, und nun von der Königin von Spanien den Orden Karls III. erhalten hat. Herr Castro ist Mitglied des Institute d'Afrique und Vicepräsident der Souveteurs de la Gironde. Die Zeitschriften von Bordeaux melden diese Auszeichnung mit großem Beifall. Aber auch ein anderer Israelit von Bordeaux ist Ritter dieses Ordens geworden, Herr Theodor Bloc, ein bedeutender Industrieller, der sich um die Industrie der spanischen Colonien Verdienste erworben.—A. Z. d. J.

— Der Rabbiner Dr. Jolowicz zu Königsberg in Preußen hat kürzlich eine interessante Entdeckung gemacht; er fand nämlich auf dem Pergamentdeckel eines Quartanten der dortigen Universitätsbibliothek ein Bruchstück aus dem verloren gegangenem Manuscripte des hebräischen Bibelcommentars von Rabbi Salomon Ben Isaak (Raschi) aus dem 12ten Jahrhundert. Dasselbe enthält Stellen über Christus und Hundert in philosophischer Beziehung bedeutende Commentare, welche in den gedruckten Ausgaben fehlen. Dr. Jolowicz hat das Fragment photographisch vervielfältigen lassen und es nebst einer Denkschrift veröffentlicht.

Kurhessen, den 22. April.—Den Ständen liegt gegenwärtig eine Petition eigenthümlicher Art vor. In dem Städtchen Wanfried ist die jüdische Gemeinde noch bis auf den heutigen Tag verpflichtet, dem dortigen protestantischen Pfarrer alljährlich einen silbernen Löffel zu liefern. Früher mußte dasselbe Präsent auch den Justizbeamten und dem Verwaltungsbeamten gemacht werden. Für diese aber ist es seit 1807 in Wegfall gekommen. Nur die Kirche hat tapfer festgehalten an ihrem „Rechte," hoffentlich wird die Ständeversammlung die auf Abschaffung dieses „Rechtes" gerichtete Petition unterstützen.

Zur Glaubenseinheit.—Dem Kaufmann Sigmund Fehr von Geisenheim in Nassau zu Havre—einem Israeliten—ist vom Könige von Portugal der Militärorden, unseres Herrn Jesu Christi verliehen, und von dem Herzoge von Nassau (seines Landesherrn) die Annahme und das Tragen desselben gestattet worden.

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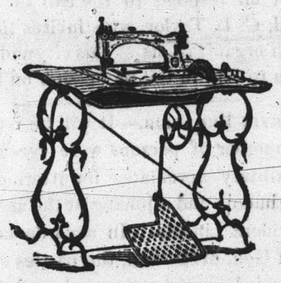

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THE JEWISH CALENDAR SYSTEM.

BY ABRAHAM DE SOLA,

Minister K. K. "Shearith Israel," Professor of Hebrew and Oriental Literature in the University McGill College, Montreal, &c.

Without entering into the lengthy discussion which has arisen among biblical critics as to what this dial of Ahaz really was,* we find that, about seven centuries and a half before the Christian era, the Jews were cognizant of the means, and employed them too, for marking the progress of time by the sun. And this knowledge they did not acquire from Grecian civilization: since, as has been shown, it was only in the days of Anaximander, two centuries after Ahaz, that the first sundial was introduced into Greece, and that, it is said, was brought from the East by his cotemporary Pherecydes—an assertion supported by Herodotus, who says that the Greeks learned from the *Babylonians* how to divide the day into hours or twelfth parts. But whether the Babylonians themselves acquired this knowledge from the Jews, or the Jews from them, is deemed by many learned critics an open question. That their days were divided into 12 hours previous to the destruction of the second Temple, both for civil and ecclesiastical purposes, is very evident from the earliest rabbinical writings; but to this, further reference will be made in our remarks on days. Before this epoch also, we find the *elepsydra* used as a time measure. This instrument, described by travelers as being in use in Persia as late as the 17th century, was a small circular vessel of thin metal, perforated beneath, and placed in another vessel filled with water. The diameter of the perforation was made of such a size, that it filled in three hours and then sunk. The time occupied in its filling four times, was therefore a day. To rectify it to the change of time in winter, when the days are shorter, it was covered internally with wax, that the water might the sooner subside from it. This division of the day into hours, at this early period, is also seen from the prescriptions of the Talmud, having reference to the due time for the reading of the שמע Deut., vi 4, 10. &c. and the עמידה or Eighteen Blessings, which we will here set down. The time for reading *the shemang* is stated in the Shulchan Aruch (chap. 58 § 1) to be from that early part of the morn when one is able to recognise a well known companion at a distance of about four amoth; and its time may be prolonged until the third hour of the day (9 o'clock) which is a fourth part thereof.† It is recommended, however, to read it at sunrise, like the ancient pious; while to defer doing so until 10 o'clock, is to lose the merit of punctuality. The time for reading *the morning prayer*, including the Amidah, according to the same authority (chap. 89 § 1.) commences with sunrise and lasts till the end of the 4th hour, (10 o'clock,) which is a third part of the day.‡ The time for *the additional service* is immediately after the morning service; and though this prayer ought not to be delayed until after one o'clock, it is permitted to read it all day. The time for *the afternoon prayer* is (S. A. chap. 233 § 1) from after the 9½th hour (half past 3) until night, which is styled *Minchah Ketanah* or Lesser Mincha, according to R. Jehudah, until פלג המנחה which is until a quarter before the 11th hour,§ while *Mincha Gedolah*, or the Greater Mincha is from half past twelve, till half past three. From the Hagah or Gloss on this passage, founded on Maimonides, Hilchot Tephilah, we learn that these hours are to be reckoned in accordance with the length or shortness of the days at particular seasons. A long as well as short day is divided for ecclesiastical purposes, into 12 parts or hours, and by this rule have Israel's sages ever been guided. For secular purposes, the day was reckoned from 6 A. M. till 6 P. M. in contradistinction to the ecclesiastical day which was עד עאת הכוכבים from morning dawn until the appearance of the stars. The time for *the evening prayer* is from the appearance of the stars until midnight, though in emergent cases it may be read till the next morning dawn. From the above, some authors have distinguished the Jewish hours, 1st, as lesser, of which the day contained 12: and 2d, as greater, of which the day contained four, each of these four containing three lesser hours, which latter they style day hours, and the greater they call Temple or prayer hours. In Nehemiah ix, 3 we read Israel read one fourth part of the day, and another fourth part they confessed, and hence, Mayer and others think that the greater hours or quarters were in use even in the time of Nehemiah. The first of these greater hours commenced, according to some, at six, according to others more correctly at sunrise, and lasted till nine; the second ended at noon; third, in the middle of the afternoon, or a quarter to 3; the fourth, at sunset, or a quarter to 6. Others insist upon their having been only *three* greater hours of prayer, the morning, afternoon and evening; the first, asserts tradition, instituted by Abraham; the second, by Isaac; and the third, by Jacob.‖ The practice of Daniel gives support to this asserted division of the day. We read vi, 11, (10 E. V.) that he "kneeled upon his knees three times a day, and prayed, and gave thanks before his God, as he did aforetime." Upon which passage, R. Saadiah Hagaon remarks—"These three occasions upon which Daniel prayed were, the שחרית morning, מנחה afternoon and ערבית evening prayers. But lest thou shouldest say the practice was not a constant one with him, but only commenced that day, too, the text saith ודי הוח עבד מן קדמת דנא כל קבל which means, 'as he had been *accustomed to do before*,' and it was in consequence of this practice that the men lay in wait to condemn him." We find that the practice of Daniel was the practice of David; for the Psalmist exclaims, "Evening and at morning and at noon will I pray;"—Psalms, lv 17. We would remind the reader, in concluding our remarks on hours, that these, being numbered from the rising of the sun, at the season of the Equinox, the 3d would correspond with the 9th of the common reckoning, 6th with the 12th, 9th with 3 in the afternoon, etc. It is also proper to remember that the sun in Palestine, at the summer solstice, rises about five of London time, and sets about seven. At the winter solstice, it rises about seven, and sets about five.

* According to some, the ancient Jewish dial was a kind of stairs or steps, the time of day being distinguished not by lines, but by steps or degrees; and the shade of the sun moving forward every half hour to a new degree. According to others, among them Parkhurst, the dial was not horizontal but vertical, on which the sun descended from sunrise till noon.

† משכיא את חבירו הרגיל אמו קצת ברחוק ר' אמות ויהי רגו וגמשך זמנה אד סוף ג' שאות שהוא רבע היום.

‡ אם הגיע ההמה *** אד סוף ד' שאות שעוא שליש היום.

§ מכאן שעות ומחצה ולמעלה עד הלילה לרבנן ולר' יהודה עד פלג המנחה שהוא עד סוף יא' שעות חסר רביע.

‖ Talmud Treat, Berachot, fol. 26, b. From these prayer hours the Roman Catholic Church has originated her canonical hours.

TO BE CONTINUED.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.—The anniversary of the Declaration of Independence is always celebrated in a becoming and patriotic manner by the citizens of San Francisco. The coming "Fourth," however, is expected to eclipse all previous demonstrations, and the turnout on the occasion will be worthy of the loyal mass who have so faithfully supported the efforts of a free government in crushing out treason and rebellion. The history of the past four years is a record of which Americans need be proud; while the triumphs which have resulted to the cause of liberty and republican institutions cannot be better celebrated than on the glorious anniversary of that day on which our forefathers pledged their fortunes, their lives and their sacred honor, on the altars of Freedom. Therefore, let all respond to the call of the Grand Marshal, C. L. Taylor, who invites the military and civil organizations of this city and adjoining counties to join in the procession on that day.

ON THEIR BEHAVIOR.—It will be remembered that a number of persons were recently placed under military surveillance, for uttering treasonable sentiments and rejoicing at the assassination of President Lincoln. In accordance with an order of Gen. McDowell, the parties so arrested were handed over to the civil authorities, and yesterday were brought before Judge Hoffman. The prisoners manifested repentance for their misdeeds, and were allowed their liberty on taking the oath of allegiance. We hope the clemency extended to these parties will cause them to become good and useful citizens, and thus in a measure atone for their wicked acts.

THE LATE MURDER.—Antonio Mach, who was apprehended for stabbing Mr. Edward Walter, was brought up for examination yesterday morning. His identity was fully established by Mr. Spitz, who was cut in the neck with a knife while going to the assistance of the unfortunate deceased, but who had sufficiently recovered to be able to be present and testify. The prisoner was held to answer in the County Court, on the charge of murder in the first degree.

PERSONAL.—The effusions of our quondam Virginia City correspondent "Nesop," have been greatly missed since his departure from that region. We are pleased, however, to receive this week, a letter from an old contributor to our columns from that place, and trust that he will continue to favor us with his acceptable communications.

POLICE EXCURSION.—On Wednesday, Capt. Chief Burke took his "soldier-police" boys on a trip to Oakland, for target practice. A band of music accompanied the excursionists, and a merry and pleasant day was enjoyed.

THE ALEMANIA will give a select soiree on Saturday evening next at Platt's Music Hall.

THE FALASHAS.—Dr. Hildersheimer continues his exertions in order to rouse the European community to a sense of its duty towards the poor Falashas. In a communication to the *Israelit*, in which he gives an account of the steps taken by him for the purpose, he says, "I addressed a letter to Mr. S. D. Sassoon, of London, the worthy son of the late David Sassoon of Bombay, known all over the world, in which I requested him that, as president of the committee formed for the late Mr. Benjamin in furtherance of our purpose, he should exert his influence for the promotion of our object. I received an answer from him in which he stated that the committee for the present had discontinued its operations; but that, nevertheless, we might hope that whenever the scheme should be ripe for execution the committee would bear in mind the mission, giving it pecuniary support."—*J. C.*

THE youngest son of Mehemet Pacha, Prince Halim, has sent to M. Leon Bertrand one thousand francs, as a subscription in behalf of the aged mother of Jules Gerard, the lion-killer, Prince Halim is a skilful sportsman, and his exploits are well known all over the East.

OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

From the resident correspondent of THE HEBREW.

NEW YORK, May 16, 1865.

EDITOR HEBREW:—A great day in "Young Judaism" has just passed, a period of unalloyed joy and happiness, when the sound of revel and of merry-making is heard in almost every mansion where an Israelitish family dwells, and to which many anxious hearts have looked forward with happy anticipation—the day tacitly set apart by custom for Hebrew weddings has just gone bye. The notes of the last musical instrument, the laughter, the noise of dancing feet and the clinking of the wine glasses yet ring in the ears of those who took part in "Lag Beomers" festivities; while the solemn spectacle of the bridal pair standing before the altar, as they listened to the holy words that pronounced them one, now and hereafter, still is vivid in the minds of those who gazed upon the ceremony. New York in fact, has never seen such a day as that of last Sunday, the event of Lag Beomer. Over fifty Jewish weddings took place in this city on that occasion, and it seemed as if all the Israelitish "engaged" of Gotham, were on that day to become "bone of one bone and flesh of one flesh." In one synagogue alone eleven mariages were solemnized, in another eight, in a third six, while in each of the remaining places of worship, at least one "union" was formed. The youthful portion of our sect were out in all the glory of white ties and kids, while every responsible caterer in the good things of life did a prosperous business. In those regions where the police were more lenient and less disposed to interfere with innocent amusement even on a Sunday, than in other portions of the city, dancing was commenced and kept up until late or rather early hours. The day was a beautiful one, the sun shone with its greatest splendor, and seemed to smile upon the happiness of those beneath. Besides grooms, guests one and all were in the finest spirits, happiness and joy pervaded, laughter and music resounded through the streets in those portions of the city where our co-religionists dwelt in greater numbers, and in fact "it was a great day in Israel." All hail then to this eventful day, may it ever occupy the important space in our calendar that it at present holds, and to those who may have been united on that anniversary, may it have been the commencement of a series of years of uninterrupted joy, happiness and connubial felicity; and may it as well as the united ones be blessed by Him who "bids increase." After the above statement of facts, I think that there will be few who will doubt the loyalty of at least the young portion of our race. For one and all, male and female, seemed unusually eager to testify their love for the "Union," coupled with no secession clause. But enough of this, other matters merit our attention.

Another new Jewish artiste, and to whom I incidentally referred in a previous correspondence is rising into notice very rapidly. The lady's name, Miss Clara Strauss, has already become noted through a concert given by her, last week, in Syracuse, in which the press have united in praising and admiring her musical abilities. Some have compared her to Patti. It is expected that she will soon appear on the operatic stage, and there is scarcely any doubt but that she will succeed in that sphere.

Speaking of vocalists, I may as well remark in this connection that Miss Laura Harris, the young Jewish prima donna of New York, has achieved quite a decided success upon the London musical stage.

A certain Dr. Delblanco, a notorious "schnorrer" of this and other cities, has lately been exposed in the columns of the *Jewish Record*. This individual, whom I am sorry to say is a member of the B'nai Brith, has been traveling from city to city, inveigling himself by means of his pitiful stories, into the friendship of many of our richest families and obtaining donations of money from them. In this city he did the same thing, and as he is a man of somewhat prepossessing externals, he succeeded among many. Finally, however, his impositions were discovered, and he received the cold shoulder from those who had formerly befriended him. Observing this fact he determined upon a bold stroke, and wrote long letters to various individuals who had been remiss towards him, purporting to detail the history of his life with the many injuries that he had suffered at the hands of his fellow citizens, etc., invariably concluding, however, with the remark, that he was tired of his existence, and that he had determined to commit suicide, and placed it as a sacred injunction upon the reader of his epistle to go to such and such a house or hotel and see that all the proper funeral rites were accorded to his remains. Such a letter was addressed to a prominent member of the B. B., as also the editor of the *Jewish Record*. Both of these gentlemen, on receiving the ominous epistle, hurried to the appointed place in order if possible to prevent the threatened serious consequences, and both were equally agreeably disappointed in finding no corpse; and the living form of the Dr. Deblanco at the place. Of course the necessary explanations would take place, he would generally state that he was just about to commit the deed, but was prevented by the, to him, untimely arrival of the gentleman, and would add that since they had prevented him from putting an end to his miserable existence, and had prolonged his life beyond the period that he had wished it to be, it became their duty to alleviate his wants and supply him with what he required! This individual has thus obtained quite a notoriety for the many suicides which he would have committed if "left alone," and in his opinion he is a living martyr to the persecutions of mortals. What adds to the interest of this affair is that this Dr. Delblanco, from the tenor of his conversation and his letters, seems to be an educated man, and it is therefore somewhat inexplicable why he, who could easily obtain an honorable livelihood by means of his intellect, should adopt his present mode of sustenance. If perhaps he had a higher object in view, perchance he was ferreting out the extent of human charity, and note what

"Great minds like Heaven, are pleased in doing good,
Though the ungrateful subjects of their favors,
Are barren in return."

Quien sabe?

At the commencement of the Columbia College Law School of this city, to take place to-morrow evening, Mr. Joseph Koch, a co-religionist, will be the only Israelite that will receive on that occasion the usual degrees.

B'NAI BRITH.

Under this heading it gives me pleasure to announce the installation of a new lodge to the Order, Moses No. 66, which took place on the 11th inst. This new branch is composed entirely of old men, *i. e.*, persons who are too far advanced in years to enter other lodges. It is composed at present, excluding the charter members, of about forty brethren and promises to become a valuable adjunct to the great Order. After the inauguration ceremonies had been gone through with by brother G. N. Herrman, G. N. A., the united guests proceeded to sit down to a sumptuous banquet that had been prepared by the Lodge. Here lively spirits, both in the bottle and in the brain, soon began to manifest themselves, and after the eatables had been deservedly discussed, toasts and speeches became the order of the evening. Brother G. N. Herrman responded to the toast of the District Grand Lodge No. 1. Brother Dr. M. Mayer to that of Constitution Grand Lodge. Brother Henry Jones, for the "B'nai Brith." Brother Weil, on behalf of Moses Lodge No. 66. Brother A. Blumenstiel responded to the toast of "The Press." Several voluntary addresses were also made by the Brother Joseph Koch and others. The assemblage did not disperse until early the following morning, and when they left they did so with feelings of pleasure and satisfaction not only at the new adjunct to the B'nai Brith but also at the general headway which the Sons of the Covenant are now making.

We have now lodges composed of young, middle aged and old men, every class of life, rich and poor. Israelites of almost every clime are now enrolled under our banners. There is indeed occasion to be proud of this; we have reason to feel grateful at the high standing which the B'nai Brith is rapidly acquiring, and the founders of this Order may look upon the grand and noble work that they have inaugurated, with happy hearts. The sixty-sixth lodge has been installed. What city will claim the sixty-seventh for its own?

MERCURY.

VIRGINIA CITY CORRESPONDENCE.

VIRGINIA CITY, June 12, 1865.

EDITOR HEBREW:—Nearly a year has passed since I sent you a communication, informing you of the odds and ends transpiring in this city of sage brush, although I promised then to write often, yet I come to the conclusion not to do it, as long as you had such an able correspondent as "Nesop," while he could do full justice to all matters appertaining to the welfare of this city and your paper in particular. Since "Nesop" left, your new agent informs me that your valuable paper has not received the attention it should have, and has not gained, as yet, any new subscribers. His reasons are, that the folks here would occasionally like to see some correspondence from our silvery region. His remarks prompted me to send you these few lines, thinking that I may probably succeed in making "an impression on your readers here," and increase the circulation of THE HEBREW.

Within the last few weeks we have had a great deal of excitement. First, the Firemens' strike; this was not a strike for higher wages, as is usually the case, but one for right and justice. At the last election of this noble body of men, a city law was in existence, whereby their Chief and Assistants received a certain sum of money annually, in all about $3,000; when the new city officers took their seats they repealed that law, and substituted a law whereby they cut the salary of the Chief and Assistants down about one-third. To this action of the Board of Aldermen the Firemen demurred, and addressed a polite communication to that honorable body, asking them to modify or rescind that law, as the amount was barely sufficient to pay for the clothes they used up at fires; but the Board would do nothing in the premises. They stated that the city was much in debt, and it was their aim and determination to commence a reform by cutting down the different salaries of the officials, so that the city would be able to get out of debt. The Firemen held a meeting and resolved to disband, which resolution they enforced on the 1st of the month, by a grand parade, and by housing their engines. On the same evening, a fire broke out in a private dwelling house; and then, and then only, the citizens in general commenced to feel the necessity of the fire boys. With buckets of water they tried to subdue the flames, but it was no go, until at last, when they feared a large conflagration, they rushed down to Engine No. 1, took out the Engine, and with the assistance of the Chief and a few firemen they succeeded in overcoming the raging element. On the following day a meeting was called by the citizens to take the necessary steps to adjust the difficulties between the Board of Aldermen and Firemen. A committee was then appointed to wait upon the honorable Board, and they succeeded in the following compromise, to wit: the Board rescinded their former action, and the committee agreed to make up the amount and pay it into the city treasury; and thus ended the great "Firemens' strike." The citizens have had their full share of sleep ever since.

Last Monday, Mr. Gottschalk and Miss Simons made their debut at the Opera House, in this city. The house was more than crowded, and everybody who was present acknowledged, what the world has done years ago, that Mr. Gottschalk is the greatest Pianist living; and that Miss Simons has a sweet voice, but rather weak. They gave three concerts, to full houses, and everybody seemed highly pleased.

On the same evening (5th inst.), Nevada Lodge No. 52 I. O. B. B., celebrated their first anniversary, by a social party. About fifty couple were present, and it was one of the most sociable affairs I ever attended in any city. The supper for the occasion was furnished by Mr. John A. Moch, of the Merchants' Exchange, and was truly excellent; I hardly think that even in the city of New York, where all the luxuries can be had, could be set a better table. Several speeches were made, but your correspondent was too busy with the eatables and drinkables to take items; however, I notice two, and the first was, that I was unable to make my set speech; and secondly, that of a young man who was so much pleased with the fascinating angel near him, that instead of returning to the hall, after supper, the couple went and got married—so says the reporter of the *Enterprise*. Amen! Dancing was kept up until nearly 4 o'clock. The committee deserve great credit for the manner in which they decorated the hall, and arranging the whole affair. The Lodge, I am informed, realized over $150, besides having the good name of giving one of the best parties in this city.

While the ball was yet the talk of the week, an invitation was handed to me to be present at a farewell party, given on Sunday evening, 11th inst., by the Secretary of Nevada Lodge. The members of the two Lodges appreciating the services he had rendered to the Lodges in this city, agreed to present him on that occasion with a slight token of their esteem as a fellow laborer in the good work, and had a small emblem made in the shape of a medal. After the close of the meeting of Nevada Lodge on Sunday evening, the members of the lodges here repaired to the house of Mr. Moch. The President of King Solomon Lodge, Mr. D. B. Woll, was chosen to preside, and to make the presentation. He addressed the Secretary with a feeling of sorrow at his leaving, reminded him of the good work he had begun, and the duties he still owed to the Order; he then presented him with the Emblem, on which were the following, engraved: on one side—"Present to Mr. Seligman from the Members of Nevada and King Solomon Lodges I. O. B. B." On the other side: clasped hands—"Virginia. June 11th. 1865." Mr. Seligman replied by accepting the little token of friendship and brotherly love, and promised the members never to give them any occasion to regret the step they had taken to-night. Several other prominent speakers then made a few remarks—Messrs. Rosener, Davis, Konicker, Furth, H. F. Lewitt, Esq., Fredericks, Schwartz, Greenthal, your humble correspondent, and others, who had either to speak fitting the occasion or forfeit a bottle of Heidsick. The President enforced that rule on the company, but omitted to enforce it on himself. The members took it with a good grace, as they knew he was a man of few words, but of a poetic turn of mind. Shortly after 12 o'clock the company broke up camp, and retired to their homes.

The members of King Solomon Lodge are making extensive preparation for the coming installation of officers, and should I be lucky enough to receive an *invite*, will try and inform you of what has taken place.

NEW CORRESPONDENT.

[Continued from our last.]

STATE OF THE JEWS IN SEVERAL COUNTRIES IN EUROPE UP TO THE FIRST HALF OF THE PRESENT CENTURY.

RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY PROGRESS.

We will still mention some other men of distinguished merit: Joel Loewe, Samuel Dubno, Isaac Satnow, Herz Homburg, A. Wolfsohn, Lazarus ben David, Benseb, Solomon Pappenheim Baruch Lind. The exertions of these men exercised the most beneficial influence on their co-religionists. A large number engaged in the study of European sciences, and distinguished themselves in various branches, as for instance, Bloch, of Anspach, and Levisson, in Upsala, as professors, Ephraim Kub, and Bushenthal as poets, Marcus Herz, and especially Solomon Maimon, as philosophers. The practical reform of Judaism, however, was first undertaken by the generous Jacobsohn, born 1768, in Halberstadt, and died 1828, in Berlin. He had been appointed by Napoleon as President of the Jewish Consistory of Westphalia, and in this capacity introduced German prayers and lectures into the synagogue, organised choirs, and disregarding all financial expenses, did his utmost for the establishment of better schools. He opened in 1809 in Cassel a school for boys and an academy for training teachers, and added to them a meeting house, in which German lectures were delivered, and the confirmation of the youth introduced. The celebrated school of Seesen owes its existence to that charitable man. He endowed with 100,000 P. thalers this institute, in which he himself sometimes instructed the pupils, and in which scholars were received without any distinction of religion. With the same ardor he worked for the improvement of the political condition of his brethren. He was instrumental in the abolishment of the personal toll in many German states, in causing the Jew to adopt German family names, and introduced several other improvements of importance. His merits were acknowledged by all. The government of Westphalia created him royal deputy and knight of the order of the iron crown, at the same time appointing him President of the Jewish consistory. When after the downfall of Napoleon the Prussian government abolished in 1813 this consistory, he removed to Berlin, and continued there his untiring exertions in behalf of his brethren. He assisted in reforming the divine service, and in causing, instead of the old Polish Rabbis, men to be preferred to the Jewish ministry who, endowed with a knowledge of Hebrew and general scientific erudition, were qualified to free Judaism from absolete forms, and to represent it in a dignified, suitable manner. Thus a time came in Germany, in which congregations looked for Rabbis, educated at German Universities, and with their election began a new era of the synagogue. Already in the year 1812 I. Wolf delivered German sermons in the synagogue of Dessau, and these were the first ever published. It is true, the government of Prussia ordered even as late as 1824 the choir and German sermons in the Synagogues of Berlin and Konigsberg to be discontinued, and even the delivery of German funeral sermons was interdicted; but the greater was the progress and improvement of divine services in other parts of Germany. In the years 1817 and 1818 several Synagogues in the southern part of this country were consecrated with German sermons. On the 18th of Oct. 1818, in the city of Hamburg, the new temple was opened, whose liturgy differed entirely from the old customary one. Several collections of elegant sermons were published by the DD. Solomon and Kley, the preachers of that young institution. In February 1820, the Government of Austria issued an imperial decree, encouraging the improvement of the service, and ordering all Rabbis henceforth to qualify themselves for the Jewish ministry, by the study of the sciences taught at the University, and enforcing the use of the German vernacular in the delivery of sermons. The lectures, delivered by I. Manheimer since 1825, in the temple of Vienna, and the excellent choir, under the direction of Chasan Sulzer, assisted in developing throughout Europe a better taste and desire for greater decorum in the Synagogue. In the year 1820, in Carlsruhe and Leipsic, German sermons were delivered for the first time, an example soon copied by other congregations of importance, and in the year 1824, an order of the government of Baden abolished many abuses of the Jewish service. Still more did the Diet of Wurtemburg in 1858 when petitioning the king for an annual support out of the royal treasury towards defraying the expenses incurred by the Synagogues. A royal order published in 1828, introduced great improvement into the Hebrew schools of the kingdom, and decreed favorable laws regarding the office of Rabbis and the divine service. Jacobson died in the same year, after having witnessed the progress of the good cause he had so generously promoted while in its infancy

and which, since then, had grown already so powerful, that his universally lamented demise did not impede its onward march. In Dec., 1828, the government of Bavaria began to pay attention to the schools and Synagogues of its Jewish subjects, and great improvements were ordered. On the 7th of April, 1829, Dr. Aub was installed with a German sermon Rabbi of Baireuth, and Dr. Adler, the present Chief Rabbi of Great Britain, as Rabbi of Oldenburg. Already in August, 1829, the prejudice against these innovations had vanished to such a degree, that the teachers appointed by smaller country congregations were requested occasionally to preach sermons. But a large number of young eminently qualified Rabbis now left the universities, and soon almost every congregation of any consequence engaged their useful services, and the Word of God was preached everywhere in its true, holy spirit, and according to the wants and the enlightened taste of the time. Jost wrote the history of the Jews; Zuns in his "Treatise on Lectures" gave a sketch of Hebrew literature. Rappoport, by eminent articles in the Hebrew periodical "Bikkure haitim," taught young scholars how to explore, by means of sound criticism, the unknown treasures of Jewish history and liturgy; Geiger, in his scientific periodical, advocated at once the cause of science and reform, and, like a beehive, the young clergy co-operated with the greatest lights to instil youth and vigor in obsolete Jewish theology. At the same time ways and means were looked for to produce unity of action in the different congregations, to harmonize the different endeavors to promote religion, to advocate the holy cause of emancipation, and to refute all slanders raised by mode n fanatics against the Jewish nation. Rabbi Dr. Philippson, in Magdeburg, took in 1837 the lead, by starting a Jewish Gazette, which outlasted many similar enterprises undertaken afterwards, and which, undeniably, has done a great deal for the religion and the political affairs of the Jews. A new life manifested itself everywhere: schools and synagogues underwent various wholesome improvements; and the young generation, raised under such encouraging auspices, favored and also supported these young Rabbis.

These men, full of talmudical learning and a sound philosophical erudition, were not satisfied with unfounded and unsatisfactory improvements of the divine service; they desired to apply the acquired science to the doctrines of religion, and to reconcile them according to their historical and dogmatical investigations. Hence soon a new Jewish literature began to spring up.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Die Oper in der Academy of Music.

Zum Benefiz für Miß Phillipps wurde am Mittwoch „La Faforita" von Donizetti vor einem bis auf den letzten Raum dicht besetzten Hause gegeben.

Referent war verhindert der Vorstellung bis zum Schlusse beizuwohnen und muß deshalb eine eingehende Besprechung der Oper für die nächste Wiederholung vorbehalten bleiben. Miß Phillipps wurde mit wärmster, wohlverdienter Theilnahme und Anerkennung vom Publikum geehrt.

Wir glauben nicht, daß diese Oper sich lange auf dem Repertoir erhalten werde, da das heutige Publikum, verwöhnt durch die auf die Spitze getriebenen, und darum unnatürlichen Effekte neuere Compositionen, schwerlich einem Werke Geschmack abgewinnen wird, welches der alten Schule angehörend, dieser Effekte ermangelt und sich nur durch anspruchslose Einfachheit, Reinheit des Styls und unmittelbare Empfindung auszeichnet. Wie in allen andern Künsten, so ist auch in der Musik die höchste Einfachheit die größte Schönheit.

Daß die Sängerin ihre Aufgabe soweit wir sie zu hören Gelegenheit hatten, vollkommen löste, bedarf bei der anerkannten Tüchtigkeit der Künstlerin wohl kaum der Erwähnung.

Weniger glücklich war Signor Sbriglia, der öfters auffallend detonirte. Entweder war derselbe nicht gut disponirt, oder fühlte sich vielleicht in dieser einfachen, ungekünstelten Gesangsmanier nicht recht heimisch.

Signor Orlandini sang namentlich das Duett im zweiten Akte recht brav, ließ jedoch im Spiel manches zu wünschen. Es fehlen ihm zur Darstellung solcher Rollen noble, ungezwungene, graziöse Haltung und Bewegungen.

Auch Signor Fossati gebrach es an der nöthigen Kraft und Fülle des Tones zur getreuen Wiedergabe seiner Partie.

Chor und Orchester waren immer an ihrem Platze und griffen mit Sicherheit ein. Auch diesmal bewies Herr Reiff seine Meisterschaft in der Beherrschung großer Massen.

BORN.

In this city, June 8, to the wife of A. Herzer, a son.
In this city, June 11, to the wife of D. Brownstein, of Watsonville, a son.

MARRIED.

In Yreka, June 5, Wm. S. Jones, to Luverbia E. Epperson.
In Sacramento, June 9, Gustavus Ostendorff to Bettie Rademacher.
In this city, June 14, by R v. Dr. Elken Cohen, B. Levy to Fanny Marxs, sister of the late Samuel Marxs.
In this city, June 11, Samuel Steinbrink to Sophia Fuld.

DIED.

In this city, June 9, Jules Lincoln, youngest son of Abraham and Leonore Seligman, aged 2 months.
In this city, June 11, at the City and County Hospital, Eliza Isaacs, aged 8 months and 10 days.

New Advertisements.

TO THE LADIES!

New Store! New Goods! Cheap Prices!

The Undersigned has the pleasure to announce to his friends and patrons that he has opened a new store at

NO. 318 KEARNY STREET,

Between Pine and Bush, SAN FRANCISCO,
Where he has on hand a large stock of

Ladies' Fancy Goods!

Consisting of White Goods, Laces, Worsteds, Ribbons, Buttons, Stockings, Trimmings,

ALEXANDER'S KIDD GLOVES,

And a large stock of other Fancy Goods too numerous to mention.

☞ Garibaldi's and all kinds of Laces and Worsted Work manufactured at the shortest notice.

Customers who will honor me by a call can be assured that they will find real bargains, and that they will be served with the utmost promptness.

E. GOLDSMITH,
No. 318 Kearny Street, Bet. Pine and Bush.
je16-3m

New Advertisements.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY of the Treasury, the Undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN,

These Notes are issued under date June 15th, 1865, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible, at the option of the holder, into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT.

GOLD BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent. including gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its EXEMPTION FROM STATE AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION, WHICH ADDS FROM ONE TO THREE PER CENT. MORE, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable in currency, semi-annually, by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a $50 note.		
Two cents	"	$100 "
Ten cents	"	$500 "
Twenty cents	"	$1,000 "
One Dollar	"	$5,000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than $300,000,000 of the loan authorized by the last Congress, are now on the market.

This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within four months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Bank, State Banks, and private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.
March 25, 1865. my5

ADDENDA,

PER OVERLAND TELEGRAPH:

PHILADELPHIA, May 17th, 1865.

2d Series all sold, Commenced on 3d Series. Two Hundred and Thirty Millions (230,000,000) precisely like other two Series, except dated 15th July, and Government reserves the right to pay six per cent. in Gold instead of 7-30 Currency.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

The Bank of California,

SAN FRANCISCO.

CAPITAL PAID UP, - - $2,000,000.

D. O. MILLS,.....President.
W. C. RALSTON,.....Cashier.

CORRESPONDENTS:

In New York.....MESSRS. LEES & WALLER.
In London....ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

THIS BANK IS NOW PREPARED TO issue LETTERS OF CREDIT, available for the purchase of Merchandise in the East Indies, China, Japan, Australia, and other countries. Authorizing Bills on the Oriental Bank Corporation London.

Exchange for Sale

ON THE ATLANTIC CITIES,

..ALSO ON..

LONDON,	AMSTERDAM,
DUBLIN,	HAMBURG,
PARIS,	BREMEN,

And other leading European Cities. Also, on the Branches of the ORIENTAL BANK at Hongkong and other Asiatic ports.

San Francisco, June 6th, 1865. je9

J. R. STEWART, | E. T. PECK.

J. R. STEWART & CO.,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions, and Liquors,

No. 417 BATTERY STREET, Cor. Merchant,
Between Clay and Washington.

Sale Days: WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
je16-tf

LEWIS ADLER,

NO. 714 MARKET STREET,

Opposite Third street.....San Francisco.

PURE CALIFORNIA WINES, BRANDIES,

And all kinds of Family Liquors,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. je16

REMOVAL.

WALLER & JACOBI'S

OCCIDENTAL AUCTION STORE,

HAS REMOVED

From the Old Stand, 124 Montgomery Street,

TO 306 KEARNY STREET,

THREE DOORS FROM BUSH STREET

☞ THE LOW PRICE OF DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, etc., etc., will be continued as heretofore,
je16

New Advertisements.

Italian Opera Season,

....AT....

MAGUIRE'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

GRAND OPERATIC COMBINATION!

☞ The Manager takes pleasure in announcing that he has effected a combination of the principal Operatic Artists now in California, which will enable him to present in rapid succession a series of Grand Operas in a style never before attempted in any city in the United States, nor surpassed in the principal cities of Europe.

WITH THE FOLLOWING GREAT ARTISTS:

SIGNORINA OLIVIA SCONCIA,
Prima Dona Soprano;
MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIPS,
Prima Dona Contralto;
SIGNOR GIOVANNI SBRIGLIA,
Primo Tenore;
SIGNOR DOMO. ORLANDINI,
Primo Baritono;
SIG. F. MORELLI,
Baritone.
SIGNOR FOSSATI,
Primo Basso Profundo.
SIG N. BARILLI,
Basso.
FULL GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA,
Conducted by Mr. A. Reiff, Jr.

WHEATLEIGH'S EUREKA THEATRE,

Montgomery Street.

C. WHEATLEIGH respectfully informs the public that he has leased the above Theatre, (which has been thoroughly renovated) and which will be open every evening, for a succession of Novelties of a first-class character, and which he pledges himself to produce in a manner worthy of the patronage of the community.

The following array of talent will perform—

Mr. C. Wheatleigh, Mrs. Fanny Morgan Phelps, W. H. Hill, F. Franks, Myers, Mitchell, Reeves, N. Thayer, Sinclair, J. Torrence, Mrs. Judah, Miss Louisa Clarkson

Dress Circle	$1 00
Parquet	50 and 25 cents
Private Boxes	$5 00

Box Office open every morning at 10 o'clock, when seats can be secured. je9

GRAND RE-OPENING

....OF THE....

WILLOWS,

BY MR. GILBERT,

The former Proprietor,

On SUNDAY, June 11,

ADMISSION

THE ENTIRE

Gilbert's Museum,

CONSISTING OF

Animals, Wax Figures, Works of Art, Curiosities, Etc.,

Will be Removed

TO THE WILLOWS.

SAN FRANCISCO

INDEPENDENT MUSICAL CLUB.

The SAN FRANCISCO INDEPENDENT MUSICAL CLUB will furnish MUSIC for Parties, either Military or Civic, Balls, Excursions, Serenades, etc., not only on the most reasonable terms, but at the old prices, as the Club is determined that the old rates of compensation are ample and satisfactory, and should be maintained.

Orders promptly attended to. Can be left at A KOHLER'S MUSIC STORE, Washington street.

GEO. KOHLER'S BLUE WING, Montgomery street, near Clay.

E. ROWER, Real Estate Agent, 605 Montgomery street.

WM. VINCENT, corner of Sansome and Halleck streets.

HENRY SCHMIDT, Cigar Store, corner of Kearny and Washington streets.

SCHWARZ & CO., Grocery, corner Kearny and Geary streets.

MUSICAL HEADQUARTERS, Pioneer Hall, corner Bush and Montgomery streets.

JACOB WIEGAND, President.
LEO. ZIMMERMAN, Secretary. je16

GRAND

FOURTH OF JULY

CELEBRATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE coming Anniversary of Independence Day will be celebrated by the citizens of San Francisco in a manner that shall testify their solemn joy for a nation born, a nation saved, and an oppressed race set free.

Never again will this generation witness a day so worthy of jubilee.

As a part of the ceremonies of the occasion, there will be a GRAND PROCESSION, and all Military Organizations and Civic Societies of this City and adjoining Counties, will be especially invited to join in it. Formal invitations will be appropriately addressed as soon as the same can be prepared.
je16 C. L. TAYLOR, Grand Marshal.

HARMONY HALL,

Concert and Billiard Saloon,

Connected with a FINE SHOOTING GALLERY,

610 SACRAMENTO STREET,

Corner of Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

The Proprietors have made it their object to keep only the best kinds of Wines and Liquors, and will do their utmost to please their guests.

Music furnished (by the best Musicians) for Balls, Parties, Serenades, etc., at the shortest notice.

A Grand Concert every Evening.

An Extra fine Lunch served every day from 11 o'clock A. M.
je16-3m WINKLER & SCHWARTZ.

New Advertisements

UNION SALT WORKS,

NOS. 308 AND 310 FRONT STREET,
Between Sacramento and Commercial Sts.

HAS TAKEN ALL THE 1ST PREMIUMS in this State for four years past; and is the only place where an article of good

TABLE OR DAIRY SALT

can be found—it being perfectly clean, dry and free from bad smell.

A. B. WINEGAR,
je9-3m Proprietor.

KOSHER BOARDING HOUSE FOR SALE.

Owing to the intended departure of the proprietor to the East, a Kosher Boarding House doing a good business will be sold at a sacrifice. For particulars apply to MR. ISAACS, 131 Third street, Between Mission and Minna. je9-2t

A. B. LEWIS,

No. 32 Geary Street---San Francisco.

DEALER IN

WINES, LIQUORS, CORDIALS, ETC

All of the best quality—for family use.

☞ Orders promptly attended to. je9-3m

Board of Equalization.

Public notice is hereby given, that MONROE ASHBURY, A. H. CUMMINGS, and A. J. SHRADER a Committee of the Board of Equalization for the correction of errors, in Assessments upon Personal Property for fiscal year 1865-'66, will meet in the Chambers of the Board of Supervisors daily, (Sunday excepted,) from 12 M to 3 o'clock, P. M., until WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, for the consideration of such applications as may be brought before them. Sworn statements are required by law. The Roll will be open for public examination from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M.

By Order of the Committee,
JAMES W. BINGHAM, Clerk.
San Francisco, June 7th, 1865. je 9

HAYES' PARK.

THIS FASHIONABLE

..AND..

Popular Place of Resort.

HAS BEEN RE-FITTED UP IN EXCELLENT STYLE, AND IS NOW OPEN TO VISITORS EVERY DAY.

A GRAND BALL,

Will be Given Every Sunday

THE GROUNDS HAVE BEEN HIGHLY improved, and contain a fine selection of rare Flowers and Plants, beautifully arranged. A RESTAURANT, with LADIES' DEPARTMENT, is connected with this establishment. Among the provisions made for the entertainment of the patrons of Hayes Park, are

SHUFFLE BOARDS, TEN PIN ALLEYS,

SHOOTING GALLERIES,

Flying Horses, Revolving Carriages, Swings,

GYMNASIUM, DANCING, ETC.

Wines, Liquors and Cigars, 12 cents.

Ample Stabling Accommodations under the charge of watchful grooms.

The Park will be thrown open to Military Companies, Schools, Picnic Parties, etc., to whom every attention will be shown.

☞ N. B. The Market Street Cars run regularly up to the door of the Park. je9

Dr. A. Wilhelm,

Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,

No. 4 Brenham Place, Frank's Building.
OFFICE HOURS—From 8 to 9 A. M., from 2 to 4 and from 7 to 9 P. M. fe5 tf

ANDREW THOMAS,

Importer and Dealer in Best Brands of

French and Domestic Calf, Kip and Lining

SKINS,

Sole Leather,

BOOT-LEGS, GAITER AND SHOE-UPPERS,

FINDINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NO. 738 MARKET STREET,

Bet. Kearny and Dupont. SAN FRANCISCO.

Crimping done at the shortest notice. Particular attention paid to orders. All goods delivered free to every part of the city. je16

B. CARSON,

CARD ENGRAVER

SACRAMENTO STREET,

Cor. of Montgomery, Under Donohoe, Kelly & Co.'s Bank,

SAN FRANCISCO.

WEDDING,
RECEPTION,
AT HOME, and
VISITING CARDS,
NOTARIAL SEALS and
DOOR PLATES,

Executed with Neatness and Dispatch.
je16

JOHN G. HEIN,

Importer and Dealer in Best Brands of

French and Domestic Calf, Kip, and Lining

SKINS,

Sole Leather,

Harness, Skirting and Collar Leather, Findings of Every Description, at the Lowest Market Prices.

NO. 416 BATTERY STREET,

N. E. Corner of Merchant, SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Tanners' and Curriers' Tools. Particular attention paid to Orders. P. O. Box, 905. je16 3m

New Advertisements.

Germania

Lebens - Versicherungs - Gesellschaft,
von New York.

Einbezahltes Garantie Capital

$200,000.

Die einzige deutsche Lebens-Versicherungs-Gesellschaft in den Ver. Staaten.

Versicherungs-Summen in Gold bezahlt.

Board of References fuer Californ
J. H. Donahue, firma Donahue, Ralston & Co
C. F. Mebius, Præs. A. D. U. G
J. W. Brittain, importeur.
Elie Lazard, firma Lazard freres.
Edward Vischer, Consul fuer Oesterreich
Henry Seligman, firma Seligman & Co.
Friedrich Roeding, firma Lynch & Roeding
Dr. Staub, Dr. Regensburger, Dr. Huard, } untersuchende Aerzte.

Bernhard Gattel, General-Agent
Office: 519 Montgomery strasse, San Francisco.

Agentur des Norddeutschen

LLOYDS

Regelmæssige Directe Postdampfschifffahrt zwischen
Bremen, Havre, und New York,
via Southampton.
Bernhard Gattel, Agent.

Wechsel

auf alle Plætze Europa's im Besonderen
London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort a. M.,
Coeln, Leipzig, Hamburg, Wien, Breme
Mannheim, Koenigsberg, Darmstadt, Prag,
Posen, Danzig, Augsburg, Muenden, Breslau, Stuttga und allen groesseren Stædten Deutschlands sind haben bei

Bernhard Gattel,
519 Montgomery Strasse.

Vollmachten,

zur Einziehung von Erbschaften oder Forderungen, sowie **Schenkungs-Urkunden** werden ausgefertigt durch

Bernhard Gattel,
519 Montgomery Strasse.

☞ Wir erlauben uns, dem Publikum anzuzeigen, dass wir mit Anwælten und Geschæftshæusern in allen Theilen Deutschlands und den Hauptstædten Europa's in Verbindung getreten und dadurch in den Stand gesetzt sind, Rechts Geschæfte aller Art in Europa prompt und zuverlæssig zu besorgen insbesondere Forderungen zu erheben und, wenn noethig, gerichtlich zu betreiben, Auszahlungen an allen Plætzen zu machen, Erbschaft-Angelegenheiten zu regulíren u. s. w.

Bernhard Gattel,
519 Montgomery Strasse

Passage-Scheine

fuer die Reise von **Bremen und Hamburg** via New York, zu haben bei

Bernhard Gattel
519 Montgomery Strasse

Gelder

in Summen von fuenf Dollars und aufwærts und

Packete

werden nach allen Plætze Europa's besorgt und deren puenkliche Ablieferung garantirt von
ap20 tf Bernhard Gattel,

JEFF. DAVIS CAUGHT!

But with a small portion of plunder. Fine BOYS' SUITS, and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING generally, can always be found in great variety at C. A. Montgomery and Post streets. Boys' Suits made to order, from a fine assortment of French and Mission goods, and the celebrated "Harris's" Cloths, from Fashion Plates received monthly. This is the only house in the city in receipt of the fashions. A fine assortment of Gentlemen's Clothing and Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, etc. 26 tf

Philharmonic Society.

Owing to the fact that two opera troupes are now playing in this city, the concerts of the Philharmonic Society have necessarily been postponed. Due notice will be given to subscribers when the concerts will be resumed.

my26-tf

Petroleum Oil Stocks.

TILDEN AND FOWLER

Petroleum

OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK . . . . . $500,000.

Eingetheilt in 50,000 Shares im Pari-Werthe $10 jede.

Gelegen auf einer Strecke Land von 1440 Acres in Humboldt County.

Obiges sind mit die reichsten Oel-Ländereien welche in der Welt bekannt sind, enthalten eine große Anzahl Quellen, wovon eine drei bis sechs Barrel Oel per Tag ergiebt, von ausgezeichneter Qualität und ähnlich den besten pennsylvanischen Oelen. Diese Ländereien sind dadurch von bedeutendem Werthe indem sie in unmittelbarer Nähe eines guten Verschiffungsplatzes liegen. Das Publikum ist eingeladen die Basis und die Operations-Plane genannter Company zu untersuchen, da sie günstige Gelegenheit darbietet um ein sicheres und profitables Investment zu machen.

Der Stock der Company ist gänzlich ausgebbar und verbleibt unassessable.

Ein Theil des reservirten Stock für Betriebs-Capital ist nun im Markte und wird zu billigen Preisen offerirt.

Weiteres und nähere Einzelnheiten werden in der Office der Company, Room 17 und 18 Montgomery Block, ertheilt.

John Fowler, Secretär.

KNICKERBOCKER

DRY GOODS

ESTABLISHMENT,

NO. 643 CLAY STREET,

Between Montgomery and Clay,
SAN FRANCISCO.

The undersigned would call the attention of the Ladies of San Francisco to his immense Stock of Dry Goods, of every description, which he will sell

AT LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN THE CITY.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.

☞ Don't forget to call before purchasing elsewhere. **J. JOSEPH & CO.,**
my26-3m

Belmont Park,

NEAR SAN MATEO.

RE-OPENING.

The public are respectfully informed that the above delightful Park and Hotel have been re-opened, and the best of Refreshments can constantly be obtained. The Park and vicinity are particularly well located for Target Shooting, Picnics, Excursions, etc.

☞ Families who desire to remain there for a longer period, will please call on the undersigned for terms. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

C. A. JANKE.

ap14

STORAGE.

GOODS TAKEN IN STORAGE AT

THE NEW ORLEANS WAREHOUSE,

N. W. Cor. California & Davis Streets.

Advances Made on Goods Stored at Most Reasonable Rates.

ap14-1m

HOOKER & CO.,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL,

COAL, METALS, ETC.

Nos. 117 and 119 California street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

H. ZACHARIAS,

Watchmaker

AND JEWELER,

NO. 538 KEARNY STREET,

Between Sacramento and California, San Francisco.

I receive by every steamer a large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches and Diamonds California Jewelry manufactured. Also, a full assortment of Silverware, Spectacles, Opera Glasses, and Jerome's Marine Clocks, always on hand.

Particular attention paid to orders from the country.

☞ Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted at lowest prices. ju3 tf

LUCAS TIDDENS,

PRACTICA UPHOLSTERER

..THE BEST..

French Spring Beds and Hair Mattresses,

MADE TO ORDER,

UPHOLSTERING AND REPAIRING DONE TO SATISFACTION.

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Damask Matting

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

NO. 3 DUPONT STREET NEAR MARKET,

SAN FRANCISCO ap7

For Sale for Cash,

A WELL ESTABLISHED AND

GOOD PAYING BUSINESS,

AT A VERY LOW PRICE,

Apply immediately to

B. B. STEINBRINK,

Music! Music!

The undersigned, Leader of the Sixth (German) Regiment Band, respectfully announces to the public that he is prepared to furnish Music for Balls, Parties, Parades, Excursions, Serenades, etc., and supply any number of Musicians, with or without Uniform, at the shortest possible notice, and takes this opportunity to inform them that he is in receipt of all the new and popular Music of the day. All orders left at the Castle Saloon corner Montgomery and Market streets, or at Gray's Music Store, Clay street, will be promptly attended to.

Orders from the country respectfully solicited.

ap7 FRED'K KRAUS.

CALIFORNIA NURSERY.

J. O'HARE,

Florist and Nurseryman,

Cor. Folsom and Twentieth Sts.

Having taken the First Premium at the Mechanics' Fair,

Would respectfully invite his friends and the public in general to his newly established

CARDENS AND NURSERIES,

Where he has on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices, a large collection of

Ornamental Evergreen Trees, Shrubbery, and Flowering Plants of all descriptions.

mr31

GREAT BARGAINS!

CLOTHING.

S. HAAS & CO.,

428 MONTGOMERY ST., Near Sacramento,

Are Selling their Large Stock of

Fashionable Clothing,

....AND....

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

..AT..

REMARKABLE LOW PRICES.

☞ Call and Examine them. mr24-tf

T. J. HIGGINS,

Photographic Gallery

659 CLAY STREET,

Over Hinckley's Drug Store,

SAN FRANCISCO.

CARTES DE VISITES

Taken in the neatest style, and PHOTOGRAPHS and AMBROTYPES taken in the highest perfection of art, at prices that defy competition.

Small pictures of every kind copied to life size. Ring and Locket Pictures neatly set. my19

GREENBERG & MANDEL,

Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE,

WHITE AND DECORATED CHINA,

Plated and Britannia Ware, Trays, Cutlery,

Kerosene Oil, and Camphene Lamps, Screens, Lanterns, Fancy Goods, &c.,

624] SACRAMENTO T. [624

☞ Particular attention paid to Family, Hotel and Restaurant Wares.

Please call and examine. mr10

Joseph A. Donohoe, San Francisco. | **Eugene Kelly,** New York.

DONOHOE, KELLY & CO.,

SAN FRANCISCO,

EUGENE KELLY & CO.,

NEW YORK,

BANKERS.

Exchange on New York

BANK OF LONDON, LONDON,

BANK OF IRELAND.

jl8 tf

HENTSCH & BERTON

BANKERS.

DRAWS EXCHANGE IN SUMS TO SUIT ON

De Rham & Co.	New York.
Melly, Forget & Co.	Liverpool.
Morris Prevost & Co.	London.
Hentsch, Lutscher & Co.	Paris.
G. de Blonay & Co.	Paris.
Mussard, Andeoud & Co.	Paris.
Mirabaud, Paccard & Co.	Paris.
Pillet, Willet & Co.	Paris.
Hentsch & Co.	Geneva (Switz.)
Commercial Bank of Geneva.	Geneva.
Lombard, Older & Co.	Geneva.
A. & L. Galopin Bros.	Geneva.
Ph. Roget & Son.	Geneva.
Schickner, Bros.	Berlin.
Lutteroth & Co.	Hamburg.
B. Metzler, Sons & Co.	Frankfort a. M.

Purchase certificates of deposits, bonds and general securities at current rates. Receive deposits and transacts a general banking business.

An assay office is attached to the bank, and liberal advances will be made on precious metals assayed by them. oc28-1m

DRAFTS ON

Berlin,	Munster,
Stettin,	Frankfort a'M.,
Konigsberg,	Weimar,
Posen,	Leipzig,
Breslau,	Prag,
Cologne,	Vienna,
Elberfeld,	Triest,

And Other German Cities.

ARE FURNISHED AT THE

Prussian Consulate,

San Francisco, by

H. HANSSMANN,

ej11 220 Front street.

DRAFTS ON

London,
Hamburg,
Bremen,
Berlin,
Frankfort

In Sums to Suit,

BY

MORRIS SPEYER,

mr31-3m

JACOB ZECH'S

Piano Manufactory

Is still at the Old Place,

NO. 416 MARKET STREET,

East of Sansome, up stairs.

To the many Prizes already awarded to me for my Pianos, is now added that of the Mechanic's Fair in San Francisco, held 1864.

I hereby recommend my instruments to the Public. JACOB ZECH.

כשר כשר

G. MEYER & CO.,

....DEALERS IN....

AMERICAN BEEF, MUTTON, AND VEAL,

STALL NO. 16 NEW MARKET,

Orders Delivered Free to all parts of the City.

ap21

Ed. L. Reimer,

der wohlbekannte

Forst und Kunstgärtner,

ladet seine Freunde sowie das Publikum im Allgemeinen ergebenst ein, seine neu etablirten Gärten und Nurseries, Ecke von Folsom und Neunzehnter Straße, zu besuchen, woselbst er stets eine große Auswahl von immergrünen Zierbäumen, Pflanzen und Blumen jeder Art vorräthig und zu verkaufen hat.

DR. LIBBEY,

OF

EXTENSIVE DENTAL PRACTICE,

Will execute, in every department of his profesion,

Artificial Teeth, Plugging, Etc

As well and at as low rates as any other First-Class Dentist in the State.

Office, No. 224 Montgomery Street,

Directly opposite the Russ House Hall Door.

my26-3m

C. RHINE,

IMPORTER OF ALL KINDS OF

Leaf Tobacco,

407 MERCHANT ST.,

Near Battery, SAN FRANCISCO.

je2

The Most Popular Musical Instruction Books ARE

WINNER'S PERFECT GUIDES,

Containing Easy Lessons, Pleasing Exercises and Choice Music.

For the Flute, 75c. Violin, 75c. Guitar, 75. Piano, 75. Melodeon, 75. Accordeon, 75. Fife, 75. Clarionet, 75. Flageolet, 75. Sent by mail postpaid, on receipt of price. OLIVER DITTSON & Co., Publishers, 277 Washington Street, Boston.

☞ For Sale by the Music Dealers of San Francisco. ju2-tf

BUSWELL & Co.,

BOOKBINDERS, PAPER-RULERS,

AND

Blank-Book Manufacturers,

509 CLAY STREET and 508 COMMERCIAL STREET

Between Montgomery and Sansome, San Francisco.

ja29-tf

"Every Man in His Own House, paying no rent," is the motto and mission of the CALIFORNIA BUILDING AND LOAN SOCIETY. All those who have joined the Society, and desired houses, have got them. Room enough for more houses and more members. The rule of the Society is: "First come, first served." Deposits received by the Society at the following rates:

Deposits "at call" 1 per cent. per month.

Deposits at six months 1½ per cent. per month.

Deposits on the Permanent Stock, 1½ per cent. per month.

All transactions in Gold Coin.

THOMAS MOONEY, Secretary.
Office, 406 Montgomery street,
Opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.'s.

☞ Office open daily, and on Saturday evenings. au5 tf

CHARLES E. LANCASTER,

DENTIST,

912 DUPONT STREET, Bet. Waghington and Jackson.

☞ Office Open Day and Night.

All Operations in Dentistry executed in a skillful and durable manner, and at Moderate Prices, to suit the times. no4-3m

Hats! Hats!!

ADAMS & BROTHER

Have Introduced the

NEW STYLE DRESS HATS

For Fall and Winter, 1864.

ADAMS & BRO.,

se23 tf 647 Washington street.

FRED. MORSCH,

House, Sign, Fresco and Ornamental

PAINTER,

540 California St.,

BELOW KEARNY. fe24-3m

Save Your Teeth!

E. F. BUNNELL, Rooms, 611 Clay Street. Do not have your Teeth Extracted. DR. BUNNELL pledges himself to save every tooth that aches from exposure of the nerve, and will refund the charge for the operation and extract the tooth free of charge in every case of failure. Teeth filled with gold, artistical bone, and gold lithodeon, and warranted.

Plate teeth on vulcanite base, the best material yet discovered; also, if preferred, on gold; either warranted to fit.

☞ N. B.—More than one thousand aching teeth have been saved consecutivey, without the loss of oue. de2

V. HOFFMANN AND T. R. SCHMIDT,

Architects,

S. E. CORNER PINE AND MONTGOMERY STS

no25-3m

Stevenson House,

COR. MONTGOMERY & CALIFORNIA STS.

Private Boarding.

I respectfully inform my friends and the public that I have taken charge of the above house, and opened the same on Monday, April 10th, for private boarders.

☞ A Table d'Hote will be set for breakfast, dinner and supper.

The table is not excelled by any in this city.

ap14-1m MRS. BABETTE EVERS.

כשר כשר

MORRIS BORKOWSKI,

Stall No. 5, Clay Street Market,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

American Meats.

The best kinds of American Beef, Veal, Mutton, served to customers, and delivered to all parts of the city, free of charge. ap14

TAYLOR & HASTINGS,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Have Removed

..TO..

No. 621 CLAY STREET

Over the San Francisco Savings and Loan Society's Bank.

D. A. STERN,

Carriage and Sign Painter,

COR. MISSION STREET & NINTH,

my26

RELIEF! RELIEF!

INFALLIBLE PILE REMEDY.

Those who are afflicted with the PILES, and wish to be relieved of their suffering, would do well to call at

C. SICHEL'S

Hairdressing Saloon,

620 COMMERCIAL STREET,

A few doors above the United States Branch Mint.

my26

כשר כשר

S. CANS,

Nos. 1 and 3 Clay Street Market.

DEALER IN BEEF, VEAL AND MUTTON.

The best kinds of Meats always on hand, and delivered to customers in all parts of the city, free of charge. my19.3m

CONTINENAL HOTEL,

Southeast Corner of

SANSOME AND COMMERCIAL STREETS,

Entrance on both streets.

TANDLER & LANG,

Proprietors.

THIS HOTEL IS NOW OPEN FOR THE reception of Guests.

The Proprietors respectfully recommend this their new house, to their numerous friends in this City, Country and the Atlantic States, with the aasurance that nothing will be omitted on their part to render the Continental as eligible a Hotel as any in San Francisco, both for City Boarders as for Merchants and Families from the Interior. This house is located in the very heart of the Commercial part of the City, and provided with every convenience calculated to render a stay in the same convenient and comfortable. The rooms are high and airy. The furniture is new.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

Southeast corner Sansome and Commercial streets. Entrance on both streets. de18 tf

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,

LEVY HESS, - - - PROPRIETOR,

Corner of Sansome and Commercial streets.

THIS POPULAR RESORT FOR OUR MERchants, situated in the centre of the Business Locality of San Francisco, is prepared to accommodate Single Gentlemen and Families, residents and strangers. Every effort will be made in future, as heretofore, to meet the demands of customers. jl29

AUG. J. SAULMAN, F. L. LAUENSTEIN.

SAULMAN'S COFFEE SALOON,

GERMAN BAKERY & CONFECTIONARY,

Armory Hall Building, 506 Montgomery street,

Cor. Sacramento, San Francisco.

AGENCY FOR RUSSIAN CAVIAR.

ORDERS FOR CONFECTIONARY, PASTRY, Jellies, Cream, etc., for Wedding Ceremonies and Parties, promptly attended to.

His long residence and extended custom is sufficient guarantee of the superiority of his productions. de18 tf

HOTEL INTERNATIONAL

JACKSON STREET,

A Few Doors West from Montgomery street.

SAN FRANCISCO.

F. E. WEIGANT, PROPRIETOR.

Rooms Rented Low at the TREMONT HOUSE. no18-3m

H. HOESCH,

COFFEE AND DINING SALOON,

And Bakery,

NO. 614 CLAY STREET,

BETWEEN MONTGOMERY AND KEARNY STREETS

SAN FRANCISCO.

I. BERTUCCI & CO.'S

Italians' Restaurant,

512 Clay Street,

ADJOINING THE NEW CLAY STREET MARKET

San Francisco.

no4 3m

NEW YORK HOTEL,

Corner Battery and Commercial streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THIS HOTEL IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The undersigned respectfully recommends the "New York Hotel" to her numerous friends in this city, country, and the Atlantic States—with the assurance that nothing will be omitted to render the New York Hotel one of the best in this city.

MRS. STODOLE,
Proprietress.

mr17-3m

Drouilhat & Co.'s

FIRST CLASS

RESTAURANT,

817 Montgomery Street, bet. Jackson & Pacific

Iron House.

Grand Saloon, and Separate Cabinets with private entrances.

Meals with Wine Coffee and Cognac, 50 cents.

Special attention giving to the getting up of dinners and suppers for parties.

E. J. PFEIFFER,

APOTHECARY,

Has Removed

OPPOSITE HIS OLD PLACE,

210 POST STREET, Near Dupont.

my5-1m

Louisiana Saloon,

JACKSON STREET,

Corner of Dupont, SAN FRANCISCO.

The Louisiana Saloon is one of the best places to while away a pleasant hour, in this city. A fine Shooting Gallery and Billiards, as well as a splendid Refreshment Stand are connected with the saloon.

☞ Free Concert every evening.

je2.1m ANTON LEMAIRE, and HENRY KORBER.

I. C. E. KLEPZIG,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

GUNS

AND

PISTOLS,

Sporting Apparatus, Etc.,

Ammunition and Gun Materials,

733 WASHINGTON STREET,

ABOVE THE HALL OF RECORDS,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

☞ Repairing done in a workmanlike manner at the shortest notice. al13m

WM. P. TAAFFE,

IMPORTER AND JOBBER

OF

Dry Goods,

107 Battery Street,

BETWEEN CALIFORNIA AND PINE,

(REESE'S BLOCK.) fe10-1

ENGELBERG & WAGNER'S

BAKERY & CONFECTIONERY

NO. 416 KEARNY STREET,

Between California and Pine.

☞ Orders for Wedding Cakes and Fine Confectionery will be promptly attended to.

☞ Always on hand Milk and Brown Bread jl29

THEODORE VOIZIN, GUSTAVUS RIS

Voizin, Ris & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS

....AND....

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

JOHN B. LUTHER.....Auctioneer

Nos. 217, 219 & 221 Sansome street,

Near California.

SALE DAYS.—Tuesdays and Fridays, catalogue sales of Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Fancy Goods, etc.—Thursdays, regular catalogue sale of American, French and English Dry Goods, Silks, Embroideries, etc.

G. Groezinger,

DEALER IN

NATIVE WINES AND BRANDIES,

BITTERS.

ALL KINDS OF LIQUORS AND FOREIGN WINES

N. W. CORNER OF PINE AND BATTERY.

SAN FRANCISCO. jl4

INDUSTRIAL FAIR

Mechanics' Institute.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF AWARDS ON California Brandies, Cordials and Bitters; held September 28th, 1864.

First Premium Awarded to Squarza for Punches.

First Premium for Cordials.

First Premium for Squarza's Hygienic Bitters.

The Committee think this is a fit occasion not only to award to true merit, and stamp with verity an article (or articles) worthy of public confidence and patronage, but also to put their seal of condemnation upon VILLAINOUS COMPOUNDS, BASE IMITATIONS AND WORTHLESS COUNTERFEITS, which resemble the genuine only in their names.

Squarza's Punches, Cordials and Bitters,

on exhibition, declared them to be composed of the best material, and that the same were manufactured with science and utmost care.

The Committee, in their deliberation, had to rely entirely upon the numbers on the bottles; knowing nothing of the authors of either samples submitted to their examination, but were unanimous in their approbation of the one, and the condemnation of the other, Respectfully submitted,

DR. I. ROWELL, Professor of Chemistry,
DR. L. J. CZAPKAY,
FRANCIS C. BELDEN,
Committee.

de16

ALBERT KUNER,

Seal Engraver.

Society and Masonic Seals Executed

In the best manner.

621 WAHINGTON STREET,

San Francisco. de25 tf

JONATHAN KITTREDGE,

PHŒNIX WORKS,

NOS. 6 and 8 BATTERY STREET,

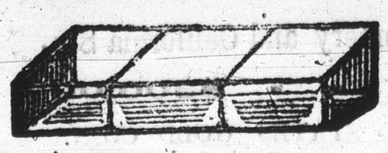
Near Bush, SAN FRANCISCO.

Manufacturer of Fire-proof Doors and Shutters, Bank Vaults and Monitor Safes, Gratings, Balconies, Bolt and Bridge Work, and

All Kinds of General Blacksmithing.

We particularly call the attention of Bankers and others to the MONITOR SAFES and VAULTS—an article long sought for in California—great care being taken in the manufacture of these Safes relative to their strength against the devices of wily burglars. mr3

TEUBNER & HOFFMAN,
Show-Case



WAREROOMS,
NO. 431 KEARNY STREET,

Between Pine and California streets, San Francisco. Show-Cases made in every style—Silver-Plated, Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut, etc. Old Show-Cases taken in exchange. de25 tf

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FIRST PREMIUM
Billiard Manufactory.
LIESENFELD'S BILLIARDS.

Having obtained three times the First Premium for my Billiards at the former Industrial Exhibitions, and as an acknowledgment to this effect has been expressed by a majority of the judges, at the late Industrial Exhibition, ought to be a sufficient recommendation and guarantee to my friends and the public generally, of the superiority of my Billiards. It will evidently be inferred that I shall continue to manufacture the best Billiards, which will be sold on reasonable terms.

P. LIESENFELD,
612 Battery street, Bet. Jackson and Pacific.
fe10

RALPH MOSS, S. F. ALEX. HENRY, N. Y.
Ralph Moss & Co.,
IMPORTERS OF
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
Embroideries, Etc., Etc.,
207 BATTERY STREET, Up Stairs,
SAN FRANCISCO. e16

LOUIS HOLZ,
311 BATTERY STREET, Near Commercial,
(Under the New York Hotel.)
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
STATIONERY,

Has constantly on hand a well assorted stock of Playing Cards, Blank Books, Writing and Wrapping Paper, etc., which he will sell at the lowest market rates.

☞ Orders from the country promptly attended to

STEMMLER & RUSSELL,
Varnishing, Polishing, and Graining.

PIANOS, BILLIARD TABLES, DOORS, FURNITURE,

Of all kinds, done in the best style with dispatch.

416 & 418 MARKET STREET,
Bet. Sansome and Battery, in JACOB ZECH'S Piano Factory.
☞ Guarantees to give satisfaction. ap7

NEW YORK HOTEL
BILLIARD SALOON
Corner of Battery & Commercial
SAN FRANCISCO.

The undersigned takes pleasure to inform his friends and the public that he has entirely renovated the Billiard Saloon connected with the New York Hotel. The saloon now contains two of Strahle's best Billiard Tables, equal to any in the city.

The Best Wines and Liquors, are kept at the bar. Also Choice Brands of Havana Cigars—Kosher Liquors Etc. LEVI REPHELD.

NAHL BROS., & DICKMAN'S
ART AND PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY,
NO. 121 MONTGOMERY STREET,
Between Bush and Sutter,
fe24 SAN FRANCISCO.

A. J. CORTIS,
BOOKBINDER,
PAPER RULER,
..AND..
BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURER,
NO. 546 WASHINGTON STREET.
Northeast Corner of Montgomery and Washington Streets.

Music, Magazines and Old Books. Bound in any Style and to any Pattern,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
mr27 3m

REMOVAL.
MR. M. SHLOSS,

Returns his sincere thanks to the public for their liberal patronage during the past seven years and informs them that he has removed to

No. 138 Montgomery Street,
UNDER THE OCCIDENTAL.

Where he has opened a well assorted stock of
FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
Also, a large assortment of
CLOAKS OF LATEST STYLE.
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
☞ Please remember the number, 138 Montgomery street, under the Occidental.
my5-3m M. SHLOSS.

THE BEST RESTAURANT IN THE CITY.
PIONEER RESTAURANT
OF
PETER JOB,
COR. BUSH AND MONTGOMERY.

Is the best place to get a
Good Cup of Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Cakes, Ice Cream, Etc., of Every Variety.

The Restaurant is open till after the close of the places of amusement.

☞ Candies of the best Parisian Style and our Own Manufacture always on hand. mr17-m

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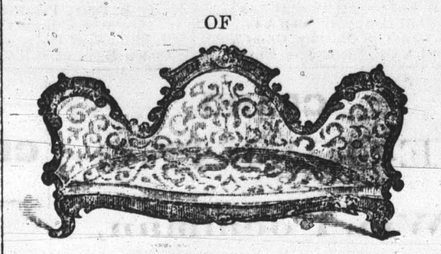
P. RICCI. A. CELLA
RICCI & CO.,
Manufacturers of
Punch of all Kinds,
And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
WINES & LIQUORS
Punch:
Tip-Top, Whisky, Cognac, Raspberry, Rum, Ladies' Charm, Coffee, Chocolate, Kirschwasser, Nectar, Florence Pleasure, Stomatical Bitters, Italian Vermouth Wine, Anti-Divorce, Kimmel,
Appetizer (before dinner), **Pousse-Cafe** (after dinner).
Italian, French, Spanish and Portuguese Wines, Ale, Porter, Champagne Cider (on draught and in bottles), Lager Beer, Cordials, Syrups and the Best Havana Cigars.
534 Commercial street,
Bet. Montgomery and Leidesdorff.
San Francisco. de18 tf

H. HORSTMANN & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers
OF



FURNITURE,
740 Washington street, opposite the Plaza

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND ARE constantly receiving a fine assortment of Furniture of the latest style, for the PARLOR, CHAMBER, DINING ROOM, Etc.

PARLOR SETS and SPRING MATTRASSES made to order and warranted as represented.

H. HORSTMANN & CO.,
740 Washington street.
jul8 tf Oppsite the Plaza.

Kihlmeyer's
MAMMOTH SALOON.
Ahead of Everything

It is a well established fact that Mr. Kihlmeyer spares neither pains nor expense to provide for his guests. The Saloon is too well known to waste many words in extolling it. One feature is especially noteworthy, the Music furnished cannot be excelled by any other establishment in the city. Lovers of music can convince themselves by listening to the performance of the following artists:

SOPHRON FIEDLER - - - - - - - - Pianist.
ALONZO HECKMEN - - - - - - - - Violinist.
ALBERT BEADER - - - - - - - - Cornetist.

N. LEVY'S
EUREKA SALOON,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF
California and Montgomery Streets.

THE BEST KIND OF LIQUORS, WINES and Cigars can only be had at the above establishment. One of Liesenfeld's Patent

Billiard Tables

Is attached to the Saloon. Caviar, Swiss and Limburg Cheese always fresh on hand. Everybody is sure to meet his friends at SAALBURG & LEVY'S EUREKA SALOON. Call and judge for yourselves.
jl29 3m

H. W. SCHMIDT,
CHEMIST
AND
Apothecary,

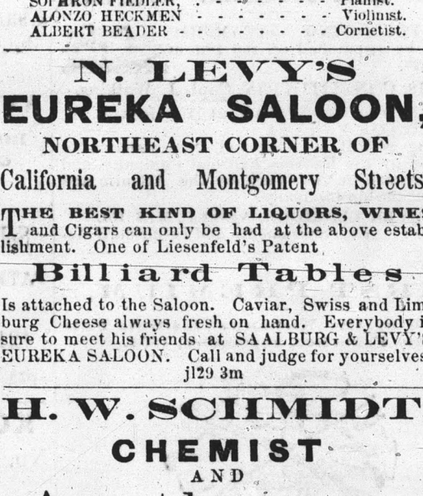
HAS MADE IT HIS SPECIAL occupation to compound Physician's Prescriptions, and for that purpose constantly keeps on hand the purest Drugs and Chemicals, etc., at the
Cor. Kearny & Sacramento sts.
Je18 tf

REMEMBER THE PIONEER.
☞ 912 ☜
Second-Hand Clothing and Furniture Bought and Sold.

WM. COHEN, 912 KEARNY STREET, between Jackson and Pacific, pays the highest prices, in cash, for CAST-OFF CLOTHING of every description, male or female. Also SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, BOOTS, BOOKS, BLANKETS, JEWELRY, HATS, etc.

Ladies will be attended to by Mrs. COHEN. All orders punctually attended to.

P. S.—No ousiness transacted from Friday, sundown, until Saturday, sundown. Private entrance for ladies. Wm. Cohen has no connection with any other store.



Calliope Bowling Alley and Billiard Saloon,
BUSH STREET, ADJOINING THE COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,
PETER LOZIER, Proprietor.

Only the Best Wines, Liquors and Cigars kept at the bar.
my26-1m

MINERVA HALL,
BEER, WINE & BILLIARD SALOON
Cor. Kearny and California streets,
Up Stairs.
☞ Armory of the Sigel Rifles, Steuben Guard, San Francisco Tirailleurs, &c., &c.
COB KNELL, Proprietor

WM. POEHLMANN,
CONFECTIONER,
NO. 103 SECOND STREET,
BETWEEN MISSION AND MINNA STREETS.

Family Cakes, Berith Cakes, Wedding and All Kinds of Ornamental Cakes, Ice Cream, Etc., Always on Hand.

Importer of all kinds of Fancy Work, Figures or Wedding Ceremonies, Flowers, Weafers. Gold fnd Silver Leafs, Etc. Orders for the country attended to. fe17

Immense Stock
OF
Boys' and Youths' Suits

The Only Place in California where
H. M. LOCKWOOD & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
CLOTHING
CAN BE FOUND.

☞ All the Latest Styles of our own manufacture received by every Steamer.

Good Reliable Goods and Low Prices.
H. M. LOCKWOOD & CO.,
de18 tf 624 Clay street.

MEYER MISH'S
Sample Rooms,
No. 420 COMMERCIAL STREET,
Bet. Sansome and Battery, SAN FRANCISCO.

BEST WINES AND LIQUORS,
Sold at Wholesale and Retail.

☞ Orders for Wines and Liquors filled with promptness and forwarded to any part of the city ree of charge. de9-3m

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H. Rosenberg, San Francisco — G. Rosenberg, 58 Broadway, N. Y.
C. ROSENBERG & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers
OF ALL KINDS OF
FRENCH BEAVER AND SOFT HATS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Military, Mens, Boys' and Fancy, Children's Caps.
No. 410 SACRAMENTO STREET
Between Sansome and Battery,
no11-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

DR. BRUNS,
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,
434 California street,
Between Montgomery and Sansome.
Office Hours—From 10 to 11 A., M., from 2 to 3 and 7 to 8 P. M. au5 tf

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Music Furnished
BY
N. BALLENBERG,
FOR BALLS, PARTIES, WEDDINGS, ETC.
ORDERS LEFT AT
H. SCHUHMANN'S CIGAR STORE,
Cor. Kearny and California Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO,
WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO
mr31

FLAG OF OUR UNION SALOON,
524 Montgomery Street,
Between Clay and Commercial,
SAN FRANCISCO.

FREE CONCERT EVERY EVENING.
Best Wines, Liquors and Cigars Kept at the Bar.
CHARLES PLOEGER, PROPRIETOR.
mr31-1m

BROOKS'S OLIVINA OIL,
For Coloring Red or Grey Hairs Without Washing.

This wonderful invention has in the short space of six months entirely superseded all the most famous hair dyes—it can be applied in one minute, with the greatest ease. For sale wholesale and retail, by
ROBERT F. BROOKS, Hair Dyer, Etc.
mr3 610 Washington street, San Francisco.

THE FIRST PREMIUM
FOR THE
BEST BREAD!
Received from the Mechanics' Fair of this Year!!

HEFTER'S BAKERY,
776 Folsom street.

Ladies should try my bread to convince themselves of the good quality of the same.
Families will be served daily with fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies. CHARLES B. HEFTER,
mr 776 Folsom street.

FOURTH PREMIUM.
CALIFORNIA
GOLD PENS

AT A REDUCED PRICE OF TEN PER CENT
Gold Medal and First Premium
AWARDED TO
W. B. J. KENNEY,
For the best California Made
GOLD PENS.
PREMIUMS AWARDED BY THE
American Institute, New York, 1844—Gold Medal and First Premium.
Ditto ditto 1848—Gold Medal and Diploma.
Maryland Institute, Baltimore, 1852—Silver Miedal and First Premium.
Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco, 1864—(the last Fair)—Gold Medal and First Premium.

Manufactory and Sale Room—Armory Hall, cor. of Montgomery and Sacramento sts.—(Up-stairs.)
my12

THE BEST
WHITE WINE
VINEGAR.
DOUBLE STRONG.
BY
KOHLER & FROHLING,
No. 625 Montgomery Block.
my12-1m

BOOKKEEPING
TAUGHT IN THE MOST THOROUGH manner, at BECK'S COUNTING ROOMS, 363 Market street, (opposite Montgomery street,) where you can be made a competent ACCOUNTANT and BOOKKEEPER in from 14 to 30 days. Perfect satisfaction given, or money refunded. For proofs, please call. Open from 11 till 4, and from 7 till 10 o'clock P. M. Penmanship and Arithmetic taught. Confused books adjusted. mr24-3m

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DR. M. SICHEL,
Surgeon & Dentist,
NO. 650 WASHINGTON STREET,
Near Kearny, San Francisco.
☞ Teeth Extracted by a new process, with the aid of Nitre of Ammonia, or Laughing Gas.

WM. PATTON,
ARCHITECT,
620 WASHINGTON STREET, Rooms 14 and 15
☞ Office hours from 9 till 10 A. M. and from 1 till 2 o'clock P. M. no11-3m

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S. SHEYER & CO., 4 Dey St., New York. | M. TOKLAS; M. WISE, San Francisco.
TOKLAS, WISE & CO.,
Importers of
CLOTHING,
AND
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
308 CALIFORNIA ST., Bet. Sansome & Battery,
SAN FRANCISCO. mr3

W. H. PILLNER,
Photographic Artist,
NO. 14 SECOND STREET.

Views Taken at the Shortest Notice, on the Most Reasonable Terms.

Cards Per Dozen - - - - - $2
No. 14 Second Street, San Francisco.
fc10-3m

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ISIDOR CANS,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF AMERICAN MEATS.
STALL No. 4, CLAY STREET MARKET.

The Best Kinds of American Beef, Veal, Mutton, served to customers, and delivered to all parts
mr27 of the City Free of Charge.

FRANK & CO.,
IMPORTING
Stationers,
410 SACRAMENTO STREET,
San Francisco.
Office—49 Nassau street, New York.
2 tf

Dann & Landesman,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Nos. 7 & 8 BOLTON & BARRON'S BUILDING,
N. W. Cor Montgomery & Merchant Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO. ap143m

LEATHER
AND
FINDING STORE,
OF
F. WORTH,
No. 338 Bush Street, near Kearny,
SAN FRANCISCO.

I HAVE A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ALL articles in my line always on hand, which I sell at very low prices. Shoemakers will find it to their interest to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. I keep only first class articles.

Being myself a practical shoemaker, my customers can rely on being treated in the best manner.

All kinds of Boot-legs, Gaiters, and Shoe-uppers, will be made to order.

Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

J. WORTH,
ja6-3m 338 Bush Street, near Kearny.

T. GROB,
ARCHITECT,
No. 313 Dupont street,
SAN FRANCISCO,
my12- 3m

A. CHIO & CO.,
First Premium Punches,
DEALERS IN
WINES AND LIQUORS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
WARRANTED TO BE THE BEST.

NO. 527 WASHINGTON STREET,
Two Doors Above Washington Market.
my19-3m

REMOVAL.
HENRY NEWMAN,
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
Manufacturer of California Quartz Jewelry in all its Branches,
Has Removed from 126 Montgomery Street, to
NO. 13 SECOND STREET,
Near Market, SAN FRANCISCO.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED AND WARRANTED. je9-tf

FURNITURE COVERING

AND

NEW CURTAIN GOODS.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
312 California street,
HAAVE JUST IMPORTED A FINE STOCK OF
BROCATELLES, SATINS,
PLUSHES, LASTINGS,
REPS, DAMASKS,
And every variety of COVERINGS and CURTAIN MATERIAL of the
LATEST STYLES AND NEW DESIGNS.
au12 tf

JULIUS TAMMEYER,
Merchant Tailor,
NO. 325 BUSH STREET,
Between Kearny and Montgomery,
SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Cleaning and Repairing done on the most reasonable terms. my29

JOSEPH BIEN,
MACHINIST
322 COMMERCIAL STREET,
Between Battery and Front.
mr25-3m

EMILE V. SUTTER
Notary Public & Conveyancer,
☞ 626 CLAY STREET, ☜
Between Montgomery and Kearny Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

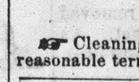
Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Powers of Attorney, Contracts, etc., drawn up with care. German, French and Spanish spoken. fe10

JOHN O'BRIEN. J. M. WARD
O'BRIEN & WARD,
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.
610 MONTGOMERY STREET.
Bet. Merchant and Clay - - SAN FRANCISCO.

HOTELS, PRIVATE FAMILIES and EMPLOYERS of every description, promptly supplied with the best MALE and FEMALE HELP, WITHOUT TROUBLE OR EXPENSE. Only send order, or write by Mail or Express, to
ja7 tf JOHN O'BRIEN & Co., San Francisco.

PHILADELPHIA BREWERY,
Second street,
Corner of Folsom street, San Francisco.
THE BEST LAGER BEER IN THE STATE.
☞ The Country supplied at the most reasonable terms.
de25 tf HOELSCHER & WIELAND.

DR. BENNETT,



DENTAL SURGEON
(Successor to the late DR. PEARSON,)
NO. 653 CLAY STREET, (OLD NO. 178,)
SAN FRANCISCO.

You can get good work done at my office twenty per cent. cheaper than at any dentists on Clay street. Call and see our terms. no25 3m

---

WILLIAM TELL HOUSE,
BUSH STREET,
BETWEEN MONTGOMERY AND KEARNY
SAN FRANCISCO.
Martin Fenstermacher,
PROPRIETOR.
☞ Known to have the best table set. ☜
fe24-3m

AUGUST HUMBURG,
No. 411 BUSH STREET, ABOVE KEARNY,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
Chairs, Arm Chairs
Spring Mattresses and Upholstery Goods,
Of the latest Paris styles. Orders for all kinds of Furniture executed with neatness and dispatch, and all work guaranteed to be as represented. fe17

LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!

I CALL THE ATTENTION OF MY FRIENDS and the public to the fact that I have bought the
Safe Manufactory,
NO. 815 BATTERY STREET,
And will serve my customers with Promptness and Dispatch.

IRON WORK AND MACHINERY
Of all kinds made to order at shortest notice.

Always on hand a large variety of
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES
THE BEST WORKMANSHIP AND MATERIAL GUARANTEED.

BOTTLING MACHINES,
Parties requiring Bottling Machines of the best kind and at Low prices will do well to call at the manufactory of
LOUIS CHELY,
my5-6t 815 BATTERY STREET

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—By way of testing the practicability of this city to financially support a good Italian Opera company, the management at this theatre has engaged the services of the leading artists of the late Bianchi troupe, which will make the company the grandest and most efficient combination of talent that has ever been witnessed here. As a means of defraying the additional expenses, the prices of the seats in the dress circle have been raised slightly—an act which ought to meet with no disfavor. The expenses of an opera troupe are enormous, and the public ought not to grudge paying for such a seasonable luxury.

OPERA HOUSE.—Dan Setchell keeps the house convulsed with laughter. He cannot be seen too often; there is plenty of fun when he is on hand.

EUREKA THEATRE.—The popular and sensational play of "The Octoroon," is announced for this evening. With the talent at the command of the management, we expect to see this put on the stage in a very creditable style.

GILBERT'S MELODEON.—Mr. Gilbert has returned to his old quarters, and is offering nightly, quite a splendid entertainment. The services of Senorita Maria, with several others, have been added to this flourishing institution, which augurs favorably for the future.

REMOVAL.—Waller & Jacobi have removed their auction store to 306 Kearny street. As this is the place for bargains, make a note of it.

THE WILLOWS.—This beautiful suburbun retreat is now, under the able management of Mr. Gilbert, open to the public. The museum, formerly on Market street, has been removed by Mr. Gilbert to the Willows, and forms another attractive feature of this place.

WINES, ETC.—A. B. Lewis, 32 Geary street, keeps a large stock of the finest wines, liquors, cordials, etc., imported into this market, and well adapted for family use.

REMOVAL. Mr. H. Newman, watchmaker and Jeweller, has removed his establishment from No. 126 Montgomery street to No. 13 Second street, near Market, where he will be happy to see his old friends and customers.

MUSICAL.—Learners of any instrument should use no books but Winner's Guides, which contain easy lessons of choice and pleasing music. To be had at any music store in the city.

☞ Herr E. Goldsmith, No. 318 Kearny straße, zwischen Pine und Bush, offerirt sein wohlassortirtes Lager von Weiß Waaren, Spitzen, Bänder, Stickereien, Knöpfe u. s. w. zu wirklich billigen Preisen.

☞ Herr Gilbert hat die Willows übernommen und wird diesen Erholungsplatz nächsten Sonntag dem Publikum eröffnen. Sein großes Museum ist jetzt an diesem Platz.

Feuer! Feuer!—John R. Sims, Oregonstraße, zwischen Washington und Jackson und Front und Davisstraßen, verfertigt alle Arten feuerfester Thüren, Fensterläden, Bankschränke u. s. w. zu den billigsten Preisen. Kaufleute vom Lande machen wir besonders darauf aufmerksam.

☞ Die modernsten und feinsten Anzüge in San Francisco verfertigt Herr Tammeyer, 325 Bushstraße, zwischen Kearny und Montgomery.

☞ Herr Lozier hat in dem neuen Hause, neben dem Cosmopolitan Hotel eine aus 8 Bahnen bestehende Kegelbahn verbunden mit einem Billiardsalon eröffnet. Es ist Alles auf's Beste eingerichtet und findet man nur die feinsten Weine, Liqueure und Cigarren an der Bar.

Wer eine Woche lang den Staub in San Francisco eingeathmet, der sehnt sich wahl einen Tag die frische, reine Landluft zu genießen. Herr Karl Schwarz hat den Rail Road Park, nahe der Eisenbahn Landung in Oakland, übernommen und denselben für „Pic Nics" ꝛc. auf's Beste einrichten lassen. Jeden Sonntag ist dort großes Conzert. Die Ferry Boote gehen täglich von Ecke Davis und Pacific und von nahe dem Anfange der Marketstraße ab, wann ersieht man aus der Anzeige in einer anderen Spalte dieses Blattes.

FIRE!!! FIRE

JOHN R. SIMS,

SUCCESSOR TO SIMS & FRAZER,

OREGON STREET,

Bet. Washington and Davis, and Front and Jackson.

Manufacturers of

FIRE-PROOF DOORS AND SHUTTERS,

BANK VAULTS, GRATINGS,

CEMETERY RAILINGS, ETC.

All orders from the interior, Oregon, Washington Territory, Vancouver's Island, British Columbia, or any place on the Pacific Coast, attended to with promptness and dispatch.

Mr. Sims appreciates the past liberal patronage of his friends, and trusts he may continue to merit it in the future. For the information of strangers, he would say, that he feels confident that his experience in his particular calling is surpassed by none on this Coast, which his superior work, sent to almost every town in California, Oregon, also Victoria and the Sandwich Islands, and to be seen on some of the best buildings in San Francisco, fully attest.

☞ A large assortment of Second-Hand Shutters on hand for sale at low rates. my26-3m

Rail Road Park,

Oakland Point,

nahe der Eisenbahnlandung in Oakland.

Der Unterzeichnete hat obigen schönen, romantischen Platz übernommen, und wird jeden Sonntag Nachmittag die gediegenste Concert und Tanzmusik daselbst stattfinden.

Das Oakland Ferry Boot fährt regelmäßig jede Stunde von 7 Uhr Morgens an, von der Davis und Pacificstraßen Wharf ab. Des Sonntags befindet sich die beste Musik am Bord.

Der Platz ist der beste und geeignetste für Partien und Picnics in der ganzen Umgegend und da der Eigenthümer selbst der Leader der Neu Californta Musikbande ist, so ist er stets im Staude die beste Musik in kürzester Zeit zu stellen.

Alle Arten der besten Getränke, sowie überhaupt alle möglichen Erfrischungen sind stets für die Gäste bereit.

Zu zahlreichem Besuche ladet ergebenst ein

Karl Schwartz, Eigenthümer.

REMOVAL.

JACOB VOGELSDORFF,

Importer and Manufacturer of

Havana & Domestic Cigars

WHOLESALE DEALER

IN ALL KINDS OF

Leaf Tobacco.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

Orders from the Country Promptly Executed

421 & 423 Battery St.

UP STAIRS,

NEAR WASHINGTON STREET.

my19-1m

OAKLAND FERRY.

FROM CORNER PACIFIC AND DAVIS STREETS.

ON AND AFTER THURSDAY, MAY 18TH, until farther notice, the hours of departure will be as follows, daily, (Sundays excepted):—

San Antonio.	Oakland.	San Francisco.
5 40 A. M.	5.50 A. M.	6.35 A. M.
6.40 A. M.	6.50 A. M.	7.40 A. M.
7.50 A. M.	8.00 A. M.	9.15 A. M.
9.15 A. M.	9.25 A. M.	11.30 A. M.
12.50 P. M.	1.00 P. M.	2.00 P. M.
2.50 P. M.	3.00 P. M.	4.00 P. M.
4.00 P. M.	4.10 P. M.	5.15 P. M.
5,15 P. M.	5.25 P. M.	6.30 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave San Francisco at 7.45, 9.15, 10.30, 11.45, A. M. 1.30, 3.00, 4.00, 5.15, and 6.30 P. M. Leave San Antonio and Oakland, 6 50, 7 50, 9 15, 10 30, 11 45 A. M.; 1 30, 2 09, 4 00, and 5,15 P. M. A fine enclosed Picnic Ground near the Steamer Landing for pleasure parties, with plenty of good water, dancing floor, benches, tables, swings, and everything in good order. A man always in attendance to take care of the grounds.

An EXTRA TRIP will be run on Saturday Evenings, leaving San Antonio at 6 30 P. M., Oakland at 6 40 P. M., and San Francisco at 11 30 P. M.

From near the Foot of Market Street on the Creek Route, Daily.

San Antonio.	Oakland.	San Francisco.
7.00 A. M.	7.30 A. M.	9.00 A. M.
11.00 A. M.	11.30 A. M	1.00 P. M.
3.00 P. M.	3.30 P. M.	5.30 P. M.

☞ The rates of freight and passage the same on both routes

A safe and convenient Wharf and Carriage way at each landing, free of charge.

The Steamer SAN ANTONIO TO LET, for Excursions.

my12-3m GEO. GOSS, Superintendent.

Zum deutschen Michel,

Nordost-Ecke von Kearny und Commercial Str gegenüber der „Künstler Halle."

Die Unterzeichneten haben obigen Salon übernommen, und denselben neu eingerichtet, sowie mit den besten Getränken jeder Qualität versehen.

Lagerbier von der Philadelphia Brauerei.

Als alte praktische Burschen besorgen wir die Aufwartung selbst, und laden unsere Bekannte und Freunde zum gefälligen Besuch ein.

N. B. Diejenigen Herren, die ihre Aufwartung durch Fräuleinshände besorgt haben wollen, belieben dieselben selbst mitzubringen.

Franz Zimmerl,
J. F. Hahnlen.

WM. MEYER & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

FINE CLOTHING,

CORNER OF

SANSOME AND SACRAMENTO STREETS.

mr24-1m

PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS.

Tilden & Fowler Petroleum Oil Company.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - $500,000.

Divided into 50,000 Shares of the par value of $10 each.

Located on 1440 Acres of Land in Humboldt County.

THE ABOVE ARE AMONG THE RICHEST oil lands in the known world, containing a large number of Springs, one of which is now flowing from three to six barrels of oil per day, of superior quality, and similar in character to the best oils of Pennsylvania. The value of these lands is greatly enhanced by being immediately contiguous to a good shipping point. The public are invited to investigate the basis and plan of operations of the above named company, as the most favorable oportunity which could offer for a safe and profitable investment.

The Stock in this company is all issuable and to remain unassessable.

A portion of the Reserved Stock for Working Capital is now offered on the market at low rates.

Further information and particulars will be given at the office of the company, No. 523 Howard's Building, Montgomery street, Room No. 2, (over Keith's Drug Store.)

my5-1m JOHN FOWLER, Secretary.

RUSSELL & CO'S

U. S. RESTAURANT

NO. 507 & 509 CLAY STREET,

Between Montgomery and Sansome,

SAN FRANCISCO.

J. M. RUSSEL | C. T. FOREST.

my19-1m WM. R. BOVEE, Assistant

THE FIFTH INDUSTRIAL FAIR,

OF THE

Mechanics' Institute,

OF SAN FRANCISCO

TO BE HELD IN AUGUST, 1865.

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE HAVING determined to hold their Fifth Industrial Fair during the coming season, the Executive Committee would respectfully invite all persons desirous of exhibiting Machines, Manufactures, Agricultural Implements, Horticultural Products, Minerals, Ores and Works of Art, to make application immediately, in order that the proper space may be allotted them.

The Exhibition will be opened to the public on THURSDAY, the Tenth day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M,

The Pavilion will be open for the reception of goods from the 15th of July to the 2d of August. Fruits, Flowers, Agricultural and Horticultural productions will be received until the day of opening.

The several transportation companies, as on former occasions, have, with commendable liberality, consented to transport articles intended exclusively for exhibition, free of charge, and Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., in like manner, will take charge of them.

All articles forwarded should be labeled, "For the Industrial Fair," San Francisco.

All communications to be addressed to C. S. HIGGINS, Corresponding Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

CHARLES M. PLUM, Chairman.

Josiah Moulton,	D A Macdonald,
James R Deane,	C S Higgins,
A A Snyder,	David Dwyer,
W W Hanscom,	H K Cummings,
Edward Duncan,	J W Reay.

my 26 P B DEXTER, Secretary.

M. STERN,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

HATS, CAPS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

No. 226 Battery Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

E. BLOOMINGDALE & CO.,

Importers, Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Furniture

BEDDING MATTRESSES

&C., &C., &C.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED

At the Lowest Wholesale Rates.

Spring Beds

Of a very superior kind Made to Order.

NOS. 514, 516, & 518 WASHINGTON ST., Near Sansome, San Francisco. au

CHAS. VAN GULPEN. RUD. SCHERREL.

West End Wine Hall.

WEST END HOTEL,

On Brenham Place, Opposite the Plaza.

THE WILLOWS

The Finest Suburban Retreat Near the City.

THE HOTEL OF THIS POPULAR AND Fashionable Place of Public Resort, has been so far completed as to enable the Lessee to open its Saloon and beautifully shaded Grounds for visitors, to be kept permanently open thereafter. The Grove has been culled and trimmed; the Flower Beds replanted and cultivated into fragrant bloom; the Aquarium replaced, with the addition to its former feathered collection, of four elegant Black Australian Swans. The proprietor has also added a large collection of birds.

THE SHOOTING GALLERY, TEN PIN ALLEYS, AND THE SHUFFLE BOARDS HAVE BEEN REPLACED.

THE FLYING HORSES For Children

Are in readiness to perform daily duty.

Ample Stabling is attached to the premises, attended by polite and watchful grooms.

GRAND RE-OPENING OF THE WILLOWS

Will occur on the 4th of June,

When the Billiard Room, the Lodging Apartments, Restaurant and Ladies' Refreshment Saloon will be n readiness for occupancy. In the meantime ladies gentlemen and children visiting the grounds wil find ample entertainment and amusement. mr29

☞ INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY ☜

OCCIDENTAL INSURANCE CO.

Office, Southwest Cor. of Montgomery and California Sts.,

CAPITAL STOCK, - - - $300,000.

ALL LOSSES PAID IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN.

R. N. VAN BRUNT, Secretary. HENRY B. PLATT. President.
B. ROTHSCHILD, Actuary. J. GREENEBAUM, Vice-President.

STOCKHOLDERS:

Adams, Blinn & Co., Lumber Dealers;
Jonas Adler, of Simon Dinklespiel & Co.;
Zechariah Amos, of Amos, Phinney & Co.;
J. Adelsdorfer, of Adelsdorfer Brcs.;
John Bell, of Kennedy & Bell;
James T. Boyd, Attorney at Law;
A. J. Bowie, Physician;
J. Baum, of J. Baum & Bro.;
J. H. Baird, Merchant;
J. A. Donohoe, of Donohoe, Kelly & Co;
Dickinson & Gammans, Merchants;
J. S. Doe, of B. & J. S. Doe;
Thomas Day, Merchant;
W. W. Dodge, of Dodge & Phillips;
L. Dinkelspiel, of Simon, Dinkelspiel & Co.;
Charles Dahlman, of Charles Dahlman & Co.;
Jas. E. Damon, of J. E. Demon & Co.;
Leon Ehrman, Merchant;
John B. Felton, Attorney at Law;
J. Greenebaum, of H. Cohn & Co.;
Adam Grant, of Murphy, Grant & Co;
Goddard & Co., Pacific Iron Works;
A. Goldsmith, of Goldsmith Bros.;
H. Greenberg, Real Estate;
S. Goldsmith, of Elfelt, Weil & Co;
B. Hamburger, of B. Hamburger & Bro
Isaac Hecht, of Hecht Bros. & Co.;
Helbing, Greenebaum & Co., Merch'ts
Moses Heller, of M. Heller & Bro.
Jennings & Brewster, Merchants;
A. Kline, of Kline & Co,
A Kentfield, Lumber Dealer;
A Kahn, Merchant;
John Landers, Insurance Agent;
J Lankershim, Real Estate;
D O Mills, Bank of California;
C Meyer, of C Meyer & Co;
John R Mead, Merchant;
A W Macpherson, Lumber Dealer;
Wm. Menderson, of Wm. Menderson & Co;
H Neustadter, of Neustadter Bros;
J P Newmark, Merchant;
N P Perine, of N P P rine & Co;
Henry B Platt, President Occidental Insurance Company;
D L Phillips, of Dodge & Phillips;
Solomon Rich, of S. Rich & Bros.
Wm. C Ralston, Bank of California
Michael Reese, Real Estate;
John N. Risdon, of Coffee & Risdon,
John Sime & Co, Bankers;
Jacob Schoile, of Schoile Bros;
Louis Sloss & Co., Real Estate;
Morris Speyer, Merchant;
J Seller, of Goldstein, Seller & Co;
Levi Strauss & Co., Merchants;
Martin Sachs, of L & M Sachs;
A J Stevenson, Real Estate;
Wm. Steinhart, of W & I Steinhart;
J. Schreiber, of J & C Schreiber;
S Silverberg, Real Estate;
C H Sherman, of William K Vanderslice & Co;
A M Simpson, Lumber Dealer;
B Schweitzer, of Schweitzer, Stiefe & Co;
S Sweet, Merchant;
S P Taylor, of S P Taylor & Co;
N Van Bergen, of John Van Bergen & Co;
Horace Webster, Real Estate,
Isaac Wormser, of Wormser Bros;
M Waterman, Merchant.

GRAND RE-OPENING!

Wm. Poehlman,

CONFECTIONER,

Would inform his many patrons and the public at large, that he will, during the ensuing week, re-open his former place of business

NO. 104 SECOND STREET,

Between Mission and Minna, SAN FRANCISCO.

In connection with a Splendid Furnished

REFRESHMENT SALOON,

Where all the delicacies of the season will be served in the finest style.

Mr. Poehlman would also draw the attention of his patrons to the fact that he is now prepared, as formerly, to execute all orders for Dinners, Balls and Parties, at the shortest notice. Orders promptly attended to.

☞ N. B.—Family Saloons up stairs, where parties can be furnished with dinners, suppers, etc.

je2-3m

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMSHIP will be dispatched on the 18th of June 1865.

June 18, CONSTITUTION, Capt. J. Watkins.

From Folsom street Wharf, at 11 o'clock A. M., punctually FOR PANAMA.

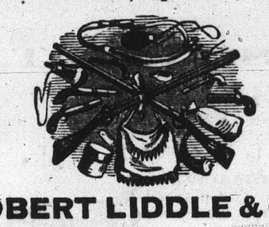
Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.

OLIVER ELDRIDGE, Agent P. M. S. Co.

oc28-1m Cor. Sacramento and Leidesdorff sts.

FIRST PREMIUM,

Awarded by the Mechanics' Institute Fair San Francisco, September, 1864.



ROBERT LIDDLE & CO.,

SPORTSMEN'S EMPORIUM

430 Washington St., Below Battery

SAN FRANCISCO.

GUN AND RIFLE MAKERS.

And Importers of all classes of

SPORTING TACKLE.

Constantly on hand, GUNS from the first makers of London, viz: Wm. Greener, Wm. Moore, Moore & Harris, Redfern, Hollis & Son and all other makers. Also the best stock of American Rifles, Pistols and Carbines on the Pacific Coast, viz: Colt's, Sharp's, Smith & Wesson's, Remington's and all the latest patents of Pistols, Sharp's Wesson's, Ballards, Spencer's, and Henry's Patent Breech-loading Rifles.

☞ Cartridges of all kinds constantly on hand. ☜

We are the only authorized Agents for the "GREENER" GUNS on the Pacific Coast.

☞ Authorized Agents for HENRY'S PATENT BREECH-LOADING RIFLE.

Fishing Rods, Lines, Hooks, Reels, Trout and Salmon Flies.

And all descriptions Sporting and Fishing Tackle.

LINES, of all Sizes, Cotton, Hemp, Linen, Silk, and China Grass; Drinking Cups, Spring Hooks, Flasks, Floats, Sinkers, Spears, Gut Leaders, and everything appertaining to the Fishing Tackle Trade.

☞ Orders, wholesale and retail, filled and forwarded promptly. mr10

Neuman's Keller.

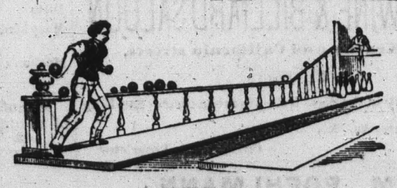
Süd-Ost Ecke von Pine und Montgomery Straße

Wir machen das verehrte Publikum besonders darauf aufmerksam, daß eine ausgezeichnete Restauration mit dem Saloon verbunden ist, wo man die feinsten Delikatessen aller Art zu jeder Zeit haben kann.

Indem wir nur die besten Getränke und Cigarren führen und solche selbst ohne Hülfe von Mädchen serviren, sowie zwei ausgezeichnete Billards aufgestellt haben, so hoffen wir, daß alle unsere Gäste einen vergnügten Abend verbringen werden.

Um zahlreichen Besuch bitten

Neuman Bros.



OCCIDENTAL

Bowling Saloon,

UNDER GILBERT'S MUSEUM,

Market Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

A. SMITH, Proprietor

Oysters, Wines, Liquors, Ales and other Luxuries, Always on Hand.

GEO. TIEMANN & CO.'S

New York Branch

SURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRUMENT DEPOT AND TRUSS OFFICE,

NO. 218 MONTGOMERY STREET,

Opposite the Russ House.

☞ THE TRADE PROMPTLY SUPPLIED.

J. H. A. FOLKERS,

je2-4m SOLE AGENT.

Fr. H. ROSENBAUM & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

FRENCH PLATE GLASS,

Chance's Crystal Sheet, Stained, Ornamental

..ALL KINDS OF..

WINDOW GLASS,

ROUGH PLATE FOR SIDEWALKS, GERMAN LOOKING GLASS PLATES, FRAMED LOOKING GLASSES, OF ALL SIZES.

Sole Agent for Aug. Nyssenss & Co's

PATENT SILVERED FRENCH PLATE GLASS FOR MIRRORS,

421 & 423 BATTERY STREET,

ap28 NEAR MERCHANT.

KOHLER & FROHLING,

No. 626 MONTGOMERY STREET

MONTGOMERY BLOCK

Respectfully Recommend their Superior

NATIVE WINES,

FOR FAMILY USE.

☞ Nothing but the Pure Juice of the Grape rom five to ten years old. mr17

WARD'S PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

THESE SHIRTS HAVE BEEN CELEBRATED for quality, workmanship, and perfect fit for the last ten years, in the Eastern States and are too well known to need any comment. Try and you will be satisfied with price, etc.

For Sale Wholesale and Retail, at

S. W. H. Ward & Son,

ODD FELLOWS' HALL,

NO. 323 MONTGOMERY STREET,

387 Broadway, N. Y. fe8

Oils! Oils!

10,000 GALLONS PURE BOILED LINseed Oil;
6,000 Gallons No. 1 Lard Oil
10,000 Gallons Crystal Illuminating Kerosene
4,000 Gallons Pure Sperm Oil;
1,500 Gallons Neats Foot Oil;
500 Gallons Castor Oil;
3,000 Gallons Rape Seed Oil.

WHITE LEAD.

100 Tons, in wood and tin.

PAINTS.

50,000 Pounds, assorted colors, dry and in oil

GLASS.

5,000 Boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes;
300 Lights Rough Plate, 1 inch thick.

BRUSHES.

500 Dozen, assorted sizes.

Now landing and in store, and for sale in lots to suit, at very low rates, by

D. J. OLIVER,

Paints, Oils and Glass Depot,

316 and 318 Washington street, and 317 and 319 Oregon street. ju9 tf

A. F. BILAY,

Eureka Bowling Saloon

AT THE MISSION,

OPPOSITE THE RAILROAD STATION.

mr31-1m